THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1934—VOL. XXVI, NO. 95

ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Roosevelt Warns Industries

Russia Raises Good Workers

Annam Resents Ruler's Bride

France Opens Huge Spy Plot

Spain Wants No Hatless Fad

Boston Women Long to Act

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT plunges into the troubled American industrial situation to avert strikes by railroad and automobile workers. In a strong message to railroad executives and labor he announces that if they continue unable to reach agreements he will appoint a commission to "examine thoroughly into the labor controversy" to protect the public interest. He repeats his proposal of a six months' extension of the railroad wage agreement. White House action is taken as railroad workers demand a 20 per cent increase in pay on July 1, and while six leading automobile manufacturers confer with NRA Administrator Johnson on the eve of the threatened auto workers' strike. "Sight is being lost," says the President, "of the most important factor—the good of the country."

¶ Soviet Russia further emphasizes its deliberate reviving of individual initiative among workers. A Moscow decree revises the labor code to give superior wages for superior work. The distinction between skilled and unskilled labor is stressed, as is long banished individual responsibility, and the minimum wage under which any sluggard could drag along is abolished. "If the worker fails to fulfill the plan outlined for him he will be paid only for quality and quantity of work"—American workers, on a minimum wage basis, may well cry, "Capitalistic!"

¶ Annam in French Indo-China is torn as young Emperor Bao Dai prepares to wed a girl commoner reared outside the Buddhist faith. The court burns prayer papers to the Emperor's Buddhist ancestors, whose silence gives consent. But minstrels and poets sent to stir enthusiasm in villages along the River of Perfumes where the sacred elephants bathe, reap unsilent boos. Dainty N'Guyen Hun Hao vainly swaps Paris gowns for native costume. A triple alliance behind disapproval is suspected—Three dowager queens who had picked another girl as their successor.

¶ France springs a new chapter in its sensational allegations concerning an international spy plot. Paris police announce that after long quizzing Mr. and Mrs. Robert Switz, Americans who have been under arrest, disclose activities of a ring obtaining military secrets of France, Britain and the United States to sell to Russia and Germany. Arrest is ordered of 25 persons, including army officers. Police say British and American police helped break open the mystery—Paris might have got more for the exciting story from the movies than from the newspapers.

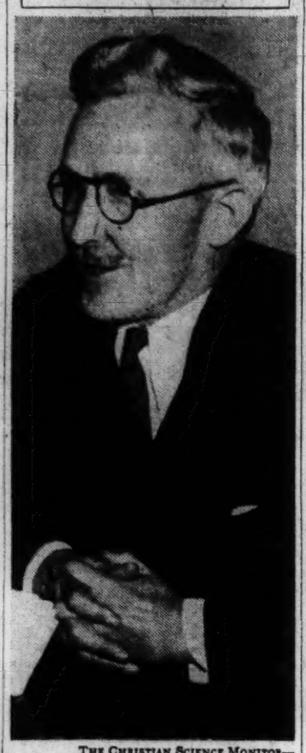
¶ Britain and the United States play a strange game to bring back noted fugitives under extradition treaties. America wants Samuel Insull, roaming the Mediterranean while his London lawyers query every abutting country for a landing permit. Britain seeks return through American courts of John Factor, wanted for alleged investment frauds. Both men were born in England, both grew rich in Chicago, both fled to avoid their accusers—Present extradition laws are nettling to nations, lucrative to lawyers.

¶ Spain sees a stout bulwark against revolution in the growing prosperity of its workers. It is found that 3,500,000, mostly on low wages, have saved nearly $400,000,000. Savings depositors have increased 500,000 since the monarchy fell. But other of Spain's new ideas, like going bareheaded, are unpopular with industrialists. Seville, hat-making center, issues a proclamation—Going hatless isn't smart; it's just pernicious and unpatriotic, says Seville.

¶ Field Museum, Chicago, comes to the defense of fishermen who catch hungry fish with bait. According to Assistant Curator Alfred C. Weed, it was not deceiving man who originated this imposition, but the nefarious fish themselves. Since before man fish have been taking other fish with the bait illusion. In all seas exist fish with a slender organ growing from the head and ending in a lump which is waved from a hiding place. A small fish or crab darts at the lure and is swallowed—Bait fishermen will now shout that it's the fish's own fault.

¶ Boston police arrest a racketeer who is alleged to have harvested the savings of women of all ages by promising them jobs in the movies. A woman professor was to contribute her diction and personality. Hard-working women paid a fee to play minor rôles in great dramas. One woman of extreme age was promised $100 a week when she learned to grunt like a pig. It seems a silly racket, but isn't. Women anywhere would listen to this smooth villainy. What drives them is simply a basic craving in the human breast—They want deep, sincere, satisfying self-expression.

Silver Adviser



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Keystone

James Harvey Rogers

Yale's monetary expert is going to China to study currency conditions in the largest silver-using area. He will prepare a report for the American Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau Jr.

Russia to Reward Superior Workers By Higher Wages

Change in Soviet Economy Extended to Abolition of Minimum Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, March 20—Continuing the drastic reorganization of Soviet economy, the Central Executive Committee has decreed revisions of the labor code tending to emphasize superior wages for superior workers. The most important alteration provides abolition of a fixed minimum wage.

The decree states: "If a worker fails through his own fault to fulfill the plan outlined for him, he will be paid according to the quality and quantity of work done, with no minimum wage. If the plan is unfulfilled through no fault of his own, he must be paid at least two-thirds of the agreed wage."

Workers systematically failing to fulfill the outlined work must be discharged or transferred to other work, the decree stipulates. The Government's allied republics are instructed to revise labor codes in accordance with the new fundamentals thus outlined.

The revisions sharpen the differences in remuneration for skilled and unskilled workers which are already provided by previous revisions since 1930. The decree heightens and emphasizes individual responsibility characteristic of the present complete political and economic reorganization. Other drastic changes are reported imminent.

Spying Against U. S. Charged in France

PARIS, March 20 (AP)—Magistrate André Benon declared today Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gordon Switz of East Orange, N. J., had disclosed that an international spy gang operated in New York and sent them as agents to France.

Investigators said Germany and Soviet Russia had been the beneficiaries of what authorities described as a vast international espionage syndicate. Police of the United States and England have been coöperating in the investigation of the spy ring, it was explained, and it is largely through their efforts that the tangled skein of the mystery of the so-called plot finally is commencing to be unraveled.

Trails of the suspects were slowly uncovered by quizzing 180 persons in 250 separate investigations by secret and general police and the counter-espionage service, in coöperation with the American and British detectives.

North Dakota Debts Held Up by Governor

BISMARCK, N. D., March 20 (AP)—Gov. William A. Langer, of North Dakota, today proclaimed a moratorium on obligations of business men to their creditors.

A second proclamation declared it unlawful to oust an owner from his farm home until he had had "full opportunity and time to secure the benefits of the act of Congress relating to the refinancing of farm lands."

The moratorium on business debts expires automatically July 15.

Whistles Toot Cheerful Tune In Springfield

Factories 50 P. C. Busier, Pay Rolls Up 100, and Welfare Drops 25 P. C.

Blue Eagle Credited

Building Permits Spurt, Bank Clearings Bulge and Retail Sales Jump

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 20—This third largest city in Massachusetts has been so busy pulling itself out of the hole into which it slipped with the rest of the nation about three years ago that it has had little time to recount its success.

That it has been successful, however, is evident from a study of industrial and business figures showing gains in almost every direction.

The line of factory workers has grown by more than 50 per cent since March last year, the total put into pay envelopes has jumped by more than 100 per cent and the number of welfare cases has dropped by 25 per cent.

President Roosevelt and his Blue Eagle get most of the credit for the pick-up, which far outdistances that of the rest of the nation as a whole. Like its sister city Worcester, which similarly has pushed its head far up above the crowd in the struggle for recovery, Springfield also attributes much of its exceptional showing to the fact that its industries are well diversified.

Even the building industry reflects amounts involved in permits being the general enlivenment here, the nearly 500 per cent greater now than in March of 1933. And bank clearings, usually an accurate indicator of consumer spending, are up about 16 per cent.

Distribution of CWA dollars is credited in large part for a general speeding up in the business turnover. Retail sales have swerved upward, as has retail employment. More than $633,500 in civil works money has gone into the pockets of those who spend. An average of 2700 persons have been kept busy during the operation of the program.

And already the PWA program is under way to the extent of providing jobs for more than 1000 persons. Projects launched involve an expenditure of about $1,238,000.

Normally a Republican community, Springfield looks with something more than cordiality upon Mr. Roosevelt and his recovery program.

Jobs of 1500 Women Saved by Overthrow Of 6 P. M. Work Limit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., March 20—Women of Multnomah County may work in mercantile establishments after 6 o'clock at night. A 6 o'clock ruling has been overthrown by the state welfare commission for the period of the present economic emergency. Action was taken after it was shown that there are registered with federal agencies some 8000 unemployed women in Multnomah County alone. The change prevented adding 1500 women to the jobless list.

The order, originally adopted by the commission in 1919, was reinstated on Feb. 3 by authority of the legislature which amended the law to give the commission statewide jurisdiction. It met with a storm of protest from women employed after 6 o'clock, who were joined by women's organizations, in opposing it. The law was revoked.

Four thousand persons are dependent upon the 1500 women who would have been deprived of positions under the ruling, it was shown at the commission meeting. Women employed in stores, confectionaries, bakeries and like establishments were affected.

Women are much more able to take care of themselves now than they were 20 years ago and there is less chance of women workers being exploited by employers now than there was in the past, it was brought out at the hearing. Workers in mercantile establishments are today working under much better average conditions than women employed in other types of work after 6 o'clock, it was stated.

New Tax Scheme For Daytona Beach

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., March 20 (AP)—Daytona Beach today had a 2 per cent sales tax, a tax on newspaper advertising and a half dozen other new taxes as a result of ordinances passed yesterday by the city commission. The measures call for the following new taxes:

A general sales tax on virtually all merchandise; a service tax on professions including doctors, lawyers and advertising; an insurance tax; a tax on all places of business holding curbs open; a bank account and safety deposit box tax; an intangibles tax; a tax on gas and electric meters and telephones; a tax on signs.

The new taxes, according to Mayor E. H. Armstrong, are intended eventually to lighten the tax on real estate and to furnish a fund for city promotion and recreation. All of them save the tax on telephones and meters, which will be a dollar a year in each instance, are expected to be passed on to the consumer.

Spain Sees Check to Unrest In Nation's Big Gain in Thrift; Savings Mount During Crisis

Foreign Hold Reduced as National Credit Grows, But Confidence Is Restored Abroad in Nation's Ability to Absorb Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—An outstanding fact in the trend of New Spain comes to light in the midst of political and social confusion with the publication of figures revealing the spread of thrift among workers. It is held that an army of nearly 3,500,000 persons, mostly earning a modest wage, but having saved close on 2,750,000,000 pesetas (nearly $400,000,000) should prove a stout bulwark against any revolutionary wave.

That the Spanish working classes, commonly held up to be in a state of permanent turmoil, should have managed to put by what is a considerable total for Spain during the critical years of the Republic is a hopeful sign, to be weighed against warnings of pessimists. The increase in the number of depositors in the postal and other "beneficent" savings banks exceeds well over 500,000 since the fall of the monarchy.

A writer explains that to be quite fair the question of sums drawn against articles pawned must be taken into consideration. The maximum total of these was reached in 1932 when close upon 500,000,000 pesetas was loaned by the state pawnshops, a figure showing that the workers save considerably more than they are forced to borrow.

It is interesting to observe that the thrifty people of Spain are the working men, not the aristocrats and "gentlemen," a fact which is held to constitute a sound guarantee of respect for the idea of private property.

Despite the agitated condition of political Spain, foreign financial circles are now showing renewed confidence in this country and its power to absorb capital in safe investments. Several approaches have been made to the Government with a view to its acceptance of capital for the financing of the agrarian reform. These have been rejected as Spain has had no difficulty in covering the issue of loans, three in number, which have taken place under the Republic. Each of them has been oversubscribed.

It is due to the policy initiated under the dictatorship of Gen. Primo de Rivera that today Spain has liberated itself to a large extent from foreign control in matters of industrial investment. Nearly all the preferential and debenture shares in the principal railway companies have been transferred from French to Spanish holders. With the exception of the Rio Tinto mines, a British company, French and English concerns not only working mines but running ship-building yards with a percentage of Spanish capital, are gradually being absorbed and turned into national concerns.

There has been talk of nationalizing insurance and absorbing the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Judgeship Scandal In Jersey Brings Sweeping Inquiry

General Assembly Adopts Program Looking to Impeachments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 20—A program for a sweeping investigation into alleged corrupt conduct, crimes and misdemeanors of officials of the State of New Jersey is being prepared by the judiciary committee of the lower branch of the General Assembly here today following the adoption unanimously of a resolution by the House last night. The aim of the inquiry is to enable the General Assembly to "consider impeachment proceedings, if the result of such investigation shall so require," and the investigating committee is called upon to report its finding to the Assembly as soon as practicable.

The action by the Assembly grows out of the charges by Judge William B. Harley of the Passaic County Court of Common Pleas, that he paid $25,000 into the Republican campaign fund in order to get his appointment to the bench. State Comptroller John McCutcheon was implicated, and, while the resolution was aimed directly at a thorough inquiry into these charges, it was made broad enough to be state-wide in its application. It recites the charges against Judge Harley and also calls attention to other charges made before the House against Prosecutor Jonas Tumen of Monmouth County by Assemblyman Theron McCampbell, Democrat.

"Such alleged acts," it says, "and others which have been brought to the attention of the members of the General Assembly by the public press or otherwise have shocked the public conscience and created widespread distrust of officers and the administration of the government of the State of New Jersey." It adds that "the resolution is the initial step in the regular order of impeachment proceedings."

The committee which will conduct the inquiry is headed by Majority Leader W. Stanley Naughright, who introduced the resolution. Other members of the committee are Assemblymen Thomas S. Doughty of Bergen, Edwin S. Cunard of Salem, Republicans, and John J. Rafferty of Middlesex, floor leader of the Democratic minority.

Charges which the committee might make will be referred to the Senate for trial, with the special committee of the House acting as a board of managers and prosecuting the case through counsel. Any official accused by the committee also would be permitted to have counsel. To convict, a two-thirds vote of the Senate will be necessary.

The committee during its investigation will function after the fashion of a grand jury. This work completed, it will draw up bills of particulars and any recommendations it may make with regard to impeachment proceedings.

The committee will select its own counsel. Mr. James D. Carpenter Jr., special assistant to the Attorney-General in charge of jury-fixing cases in Passaic county, is being prominently mentioned for the post.

Concurrence by the Senate in the resolution, which carries a $50,000 appropriation, was not required.

Syracuse CWA Strike Ends With Pay Rise

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 20 (AP)—A 10-cent rise in hourly pay with no change in the 24-hour week yesterday ended a CWA strike taking in 7300 laborers in Syracuse and Onondaga County. The men also were given permission to make up the time lost in their walkout, which began three days ago.

Old Cement Bags Help to Furnish House in Chicago

Foreign-Born Women Show How to Make Ends Meet Without Money

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 20—Smart slip-covers from cement sacks, furniture, rugs, pottery and hangings made by hand, and many other bits of house furnishings contrived with little or no money, by immigrant artisans, make a cheery exhibit in the little house displayed by the Mothers' League of the Chicago Federation of Settlements here.

The house, shown at the Great Northern Hotel today, is intended to give a practical demonstration of accomplishments of settlement neighborhood people in a period when money is scarce. It was planned by Northwestern University Settlement.

The living room looks cozy indeed. The slip-covers, neatly tailored, give no hint of their cement-bag origin and they successfully modernize some discarded bedroom chairs. Old furniture refinished by men's clubs in the settlement, and some handsomely inlaid new pieces made by craftsmen in the immigrant community, give the room an air of distinction. Notes of color are introduced by tapestry hangings made by foreign-born women, and by bright pottery, done by men artists of the settlement classes.

Inexpensive family recreation is suggested by books and games on open shelves. A collection of books lent by the public library for the three-day exhibit shows volumes suitable for home reading which the family may borrow. Besides these volumes are collections of poetry and some short classics obtainable at the five and ten-cent stores. The games appear to have come from the same place, for they are simple ones, like lotto and dominoes.

Displays of work done by members of Mothers' Clubs in settlements of this city show further what can be done with the cheapest materials. One woman made a diminutive clothes press for her baby out of an orange crate which she covered with pale blue oilcloth, and in which she suspended dainty pink hangers for baby's dresses. Another painted glass mayonnaise jars pink and blue, to serve as containers for articles of the little one's toilet.

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Things Present

Yes, "About this time the seedsman gay his catalogue doth mail. . ." And what happens in the average home when the colorful thing arrives is cleverly told in an illustrated poem which takes the lion's share of today's Home Building and Gardening page.

The fifth article in the Home Kindergarten series appears on the Progress in Education page.

The student of music will enjoy the visit to musical Salsburg provided on the Home Forum page.

And Things to Come

Scores of the pictures sent in for the Monitor Camera Club have had extraordinary merit; and a number of them break into illustrious company in tomorrow's Weekly Magazine Section. The Monitor's Staff Photographer writes a helpful accompanying article. The section is privileged to have as its leading article, "Can Europe Unite?" by Eduard Benes, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia.

Wednesday brings the Women's Activities Page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and another adventure with the world's most illustrious squirrel.

Banks Show New England On Up-Grade

Assurance and Confidence Pervade Institutions Throughout State

Contrast With 1933

Everybody Was Trying to Get Cash Out of Banks, Just a Year Ago

Unshuttered windows . . . unlocked doors . . . money rolling in instead of out . . . such is the picture which today tells the story of New England's recovery from those "hectic" weeks following the bank holiday of March, 1933.

Figures tell part of the story—all but five of 55 closed national banks again doing business . . . all but a few closed state banks reopened or operating on a restricted basis . . . gradually swelling lists of depositors . . . bulging vaults . . . renewed or increased dividends.

Nothing, however, brings out the sharp contrast between March, 1934, and March, 1933, as does the air of assurance and confidence pervading the whole banking field, from the president of Boston's largest institution down to the smallest depositor in the smallest "cross-roads" bank.

"Why Not?"

And perhaps the remark of a depositor, about to push his pass book and a roll of bills into the cage of a Boston bank today, illustrates the point beyond the ability of any statistical analysis.

"Are you certain your money will be safe?" he was asked

"Sure—why not?" was his unfaltering reply.

The "Why not?" was more in the nature of a question than a challenge.

A year ago he might have been one of thousands frantically striving to reach the "paying" window of some bank. Or he might have been one of thousands of others gazing forlornly at the "closed" notice on the curtained door of some other bank.

Now he rushes to the "receiving" cage each pay day with no thought or question as to the safety of his money.

A year ago the bank holiday had left in its wake closed and weakened banks, general confusion and a badly damaged public morale. Besides the 55 national banks which failed to reopen throughout New England, in

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Byrd Fliers Forced Down in Wind Storm Have 30 Days Rations

LITTLE AMERICA, Antarctica, March 20 (AP) (Via Mackay Radio)—Rescue expeditions awaited today a break in the weather which would permit them to go to the aid of two Byrd antarctic expedition members isolated after a forced airplane landing in an uncharted ice field.

Pilot William C. Bowlin and Wireless Operator Clay Bailey were forced down during a storm Sunday night while returning from a depot where they had deposited supplies 100 miles from their main base.

Admiral Byrd made ready to fly a plane to their relief and a ground party was prepared to rush to the group, but high winds and drifting snow made a start impossible.

"When the plane left Little America," said Admiral Byrd, "it carried full emergency equipment, including a tent, cooking stove, sleeping bags, and 30 days' rations per man.

"Both men were amply equipped with fur clothing, so I see no reason for concern. We shall start looking for them as soon as the weather gives us a chance."

The last radio message from the stranded fliers was at 8 p. m. Sunday, when they reported they had buried the plane in the snow to prevent its being blown away by the high wind.

Insull Plans Return If U. S. Quiets Down

ATHENS, March 20 (AP)—Samuel Insull plans to return to the United States after the excitement of his case abates and live in America peacefully, one of the fugitive's attorneys told the Associated Press today.

The lawyer, Mr. Xeros, declared he was in communication both with Insull's ship on the Mediterranean and his London solicitors who are handling the former Chicagoan's affairs. Although Insull's destination remained more of a mystery than ever to the public, the attorney said Mrs. Insull and her husband's lawyers were maintaining close touch with Insull by special code.

"Insull seems happy now in calm weather," the lawyer said. "Wherever he is going now he will make his permanent home if the United States continues to persecute him. Mrs. Insull will go to Paris Saturday and thereafter will leave for London within a few days," Mr. Xeros added.

Extradition Order Signed

TORONTO, March 20 (AP)—Sir William Mulock, Chief Justice, today signed the order of the Court of Appeal for the extradition of Martin J. Insull to the United States to face charges of embezzlement involving $364,720.

Roosevelt Moves To Prevent Strikes In Big Industries

Follows Message to Railway Executives and Men by Appeal to Detroit Labor Leaders to Hold Up Walk-Out Orders

Automobile Managers Invited To White House Conference

Government Files Suit Against Weirton Steel Company on Charge of Code Violation—Steel Industry Opposes Bill Barring Company Unions

President Roosevelt was compelled today to appeal for peace in the automobile industry and between railway executives and employees on the question of wages. Also the Government filed suit against the Weirton Steel Company on the charge of violation of the National Recovery Act and the code of fair competition.

With indications of little progress in New York on the question of collective bargaining the President asked the leaders of the automobile industry through Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA administrator, to go to Washington tomorrow to take up the situation with him.

In the meantime a strike occurred at Detroit in which 1000 men were involved and at Philadelphia only a few workmen at the Budd Manufacturing cast ballots on a peace proposal made by the NRA administrator.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 20—President Roosevelt today plunged into the threatening labor situation as Administration forces redoubled their efforts to stave off a major strike crisis which threatened to spread from automobile and railroad industries to others as yet unaffected.

In a strong message to both railroad executives and labor, he announced that in order to protect the public interest he might be forced to appoint a commission to "examine thoroughly into the labor controversy" provided they continued unable to reach an agreement.

The text of the letter, addressed to Mr. W. F. Thiehoff, chairman of the Conference Committee of Managers, and Mr. A. F. Whitney, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association, follows:

Text of President's Letter

I have been advised of what has transpired at the conferences between the Conference Committee of Managers, representing the railroads, and the Railway Labor Executives Association, representing the employees, which have been held in response to my communication of Feb. 14, 1934.

In that communication I expressed the hope "that the railroads and their employees may be able to agree upon an extension of the present agreement for at least six months," expressing also my conviction that "such an extension would be of advantage to those directly concerned, and also to the country."

It is a profound disappointment to learn that no progress toward an agreement has been made at the conference. I fear that sight is being lost of the most important factor of all, the good of the country.

If no agreement is reached, and in default of arbitration, it may be necessary for me, with due regard to the protection of the general public interest, to appoint a commission to examine thoroughly into the labor controversy, covering all classes of railroad employment, in order that the country may be advised of the merits.

Offers Federal Help

For the reasons stated in my communication of Feb. 14, I believe that conditions are not yet ripe for a wise settlement of these issues, and that the active prosecution of the controversy at the present time would have a most disturbing and unfortunate influence. Nor would a postponement be in general unfair to the employees.

Since I addressed my previous communication to you, however, the fact has been developed that some of the railroad employees are now receiving compensation for their work at rates which are below minimums which have been established in the NRA codes, if not actually below a subsistence basis.

This does not apply to any very large fraction of the employees, but nevertheless such a situation does exist.

To the extent that it exists, it should be corrected, and in this expression of opinion I feel confident that the railroads and the holders of their securities will concur.

I am informed that the Federal Coördinator of Transportation now has in his possession the detailed facts in regard to this matter. It should be adjusted in connection with any postponement of the major wage issue.

I shall be glad to extend to you the services of the Federal Coordinator of Transportation to help in composing your present differences, if that be desired. For the good of the country I strongly urge that further efforts be made to reach an agreement.

The automobile situation was for the time being left exclusively in Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's hands as the deadline for the Detroit auto-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Welfare Island Aged Exploited, Inquiry Reveals

Superintendent and Wife Disappeared When Most Needed

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 20—The greed of corrupt official practices under Tammany rule of New York City sent its dark seepage even into the affair of the indigent aged of the City Home for the Destitute on Welfare Island, according to revelations before Commissioner of Accounts Paul Blanshard today.

Under directions of Hospital Commissioner Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Mr. Blanchard has been investigating the conduct of this institution for a month and began a public hearing on its affairs yesterday in the municipal building.

The disclosures constitute one of the most sordid recitals the city has heard since Judge Samuel Seabury uncovered the "vice ring" in the Manhattan Woman's Court, and add to the sinister connotation that was attached to the name of this city prison island last January when Commissioner of Corrections Austin H. MacCormick raided the penitentiary there and found it to be a forcing-house of the crime, injustice and misery it was supposed to restrain.

After Raid

Commissioner Blanchard, official mayoral investigator, began his inquiry immediately after this raid, but when he attempted to subpoena the superintendent of the home, Mr. Louis J. McNally, both Mr. McNally and his wife had disappeared and are still missing. Over a period of 13 years as an official in the institution which he headed since 1921 at a salary of $3500 a year, Mr. McNally had accumulated about $40,000 in mortgage bonds, his attorney testified.

The story of the exploitation of the helpless wards of the home was unfolded before Commissioner Blanshard at the first session of the hearing on the inquiry by 17 witnesses yesterday, whose testimony implicated not only Superintendent McNally, his wife and their three sons, but his predecessor in office, Mr. Cornelius Cosgrove, Miss Nan M. Lawler, property clerk, and Mrs. Sarah J. Smith, overseer, who passed on last year.

The system of exploitation rested, it was declared, upon convincing the inmates that they might lie at last in a Potters' field unless they made an institution official trustee of their savings or beneficiary of their tiny insurance policies.

Miss Lawler, who took the stand under waiver of immunity and with the announcement that she had just resigned her position at the home, admitted she had appropriated to her own use $5500 out of the "inmates' fund" of which she was custodian. This was made up of the sums taken from inmates when they enter the home and usually balanced at between $7000 and $10,000, she said.

Just Pin-Money

Miss Lawler's testimony further revealed that out of the profits of the home's community store instituted to benefit the inmates, but from which they received only a few cents a year, she drew $50 a month as bookkeeper, while the superintendent collected the same amount as "trustee" for about four hours' work a month and Mrs. McNally, $625 without ever working there.

Mr. Samuel Holstein, insurance agent, told of being summoned to the institution in 1928 by Mr. McNally, to make out an insurance policy for John J. O'Connor, an inmate, on which he collected $2000 the following year when Mr. O'Connor passed on.

Mr. Aubrey C. Booth, a teller in the Long Island City Savings Bank, told of Mr. McNally's summons to him to open two inmates' accounts under the trusteeship scheme. After the Fusion Administration took office, he arranged to have the inmates close out their accounts and open them in their own names, Mr. Booth testified.

Recent Government Action Holds Vital Interest Fo. Bulk of People in the U. S.

Decisive Moves on Strike Situation, Air-Mail Bill, Industrial Credit for Small Industries and on Silver Cover Broad Ground

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 20—Decisive action, looking to the past, present and future today featured one of the busiest 24 hours in the Administration's history. Scarcely a man, woman or child in the nation would not be affected rather directly by the measures and actions which today passed through critical stages.

Of first-rank importance were the strike situation, the improved air-mail bill, the industrial credit move to give the little industry additional capital, the beneficences passed and promised for silver.

♪ ♪ ♪

President Roosevelt acted openly:

To force armistice in the railroad labor crisis.

To give the little man plenty of money to expand his business.

To remove legal and technical flaws conspicuously revealed in the new air-mail bill.

Behind the scenes he was:

Ready to intervene further in the automotive crisis, when and if General Johnson's efforts reach a dead end.

Backing the modified version of the stock exchange bill which Treasury, Federal Reserve and congressional specialists have worked out.

Examining the implications of the Bankhead bill, the movement grows to extend its compulsory crop limitation to other commodities.

Gratified at the Department of Labor reports of greater employment and higher pay rolls in the last month.

Supporting the new grain code, announced today, to prevent price distortion and minimize speculation in this much abused speculative field.

♪ ♪ ♪

Political Position: Silver was the greatest challenge to legislative discipline today, following passage of the Dies bill. President Roosevelt's temperamental team of subordinates has complicated his political task by commitments: Secretary Morgenthau, against silver; Secretary Wallace in respect to compulsory crop control; Chairman Jesse H. Jones of RFC with his own direct lending bill, which in some respects conflicts with the Administration's regional bank plan.

The air-mail tangle, however, is a less actute political burden as a better bill for control grows out of White House conferences. But the strike tension remains acute. Behind this staccato barrage of major problems more than the usual crop of constructive developments flourish unseen.

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Men at Work: Cheering figures on recovery in employment and pay rolls were given out today by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, showing that all the decline in these two indexes over a period of three months was made up in a single month, from Jan. 15 to Feb. 15. Factory jobs opened to 373,000 new workers, while nonmanufacturing industries, mostly building trades, laid off some 28,000—a net gain of 345,000 in employment. Department officials believe the up-trend has continued into March.

Possibly still more significant, was an increase of 12.6 per cent in pay rolls—more than twice the employment rise. A seasonal increase is customary in February but the pay roll rise is nearly three times the seasonal average and the increase in jobs is four times the seasonal average. Pay rolls, according to the index, are back to the level of the fall of 1931.

An interesting feature of the report in view of the strike threat in the automobile industry was that this industry showed one of the largest gains of any in employment and wages, more than doubling its pay rolls of a year ago. Michigan showed the greatest gains of any of the states.

Secretary Perkins emphasized that a sustained improvement has been under way for some time in the heavy capital goods industries, such as railroad cars and machine tools. This is the ninth consecutive month that an increase in activity has been shown in agricultural implement manufacture.

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Discipline for Grain—With Congress still trying to put a harness on the New York Stock Exchange after a good many weeks of futile struggles, it was rather refreshing to those who like action, today, to see President Roosevelt slap a code harness on the grain exchanges. He signed it today. It goes into effect March 31.

Granted, it doesn't provide the detailed regulation which the new stock exchange bill contemplates. But it should go a long way to prevent the sharp fluctuations which may line the speculators pockets, but not the farmers'.

The code set up a grain exchange authority of seven persons to be appointed by the Grain Committee on National Affairs. Both Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, as chiefs, respectively, of the NRA and AAA, will each name an additional nonvoting member. Grain traders are required to carry 10 per cent margins on all open trades with an additional 15 per cent on anything in excess of 2,000,000 bushels.

Margins are waived on hedging and spreading, but the exchange members are required to demand proof of hedging or spreading by the trader before he may waive the margin requirement. Exchanges may establish reasonable limits of tolerance to cover impairment of margins.

Existing limitations on daily price fluctuations are to remain in force until modified or abolished by the Secretary of Agriculture.

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Money for Medium-Sized Business: The regional credit banks, as recommended to Congress, followed forecast plans. President Roosevelt justified this aid with parallel help given to other branches of national endeavor and said:

"Our improved condition nationally furnishes full justification for these efforts."

Next step, he urged, should be to channel money to smaller industries. They require, he estimated, a working capital of some $700,000,000 which would keep 346,000 persons at work and give jobs to 378,000 more. Funds would come from an initial capital of $140,000,000 provided in the bill, supplemented by the amount to be realized from selling preferred stock.

The Federal Reserve Board, which is a conservative body closely allied with the whole private banking structure of the country, would keep close supervision. Despite which, it is felt that the new banks will do as much good indirectly as directly.

For every dollar they loan themselves, their competition is considered likely to dynamite another dollar out of commercial banks, hitherto reluctant to lend.

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And Money Returning: The RFC is getting back much of the funds it lent, on the average of $3,000,000 a day, and contrary to nearly all predictions. Repayments for the current fiscal year have run to $725,000,000. To Chairman Jones this means that business is "obviously getting better."

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Paying for Her Education: Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt announced today she has accepted an invitation to speak at the conference on the crisis in education to be held at Columbus, Ohio, on April 5 and 6. "I'm going to learn," she said, "but the only way I can get to go is to make a speech, so I'll make a speech."

Rescuing Washington's Orphan: With an announcement that $2400 has been allotted for the preparation of plans, Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, today broke the news that approximately $10,000,000 will be spent in the construction of a new Department of the Interior building in the capital.

The Public Works Administration has practically forced the department out of its present building and with a few more independent government agencies now occupying rented quarters could easily fill the whole structure.

The site of the new buiding has not yet been announced but Mr. Ickes made known that it will be a "practical" and "workable" structure designed in the classical style of other government buildings. It will be paid for out of public works funds.

Tares!

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Banks Show Eastern States on Upgrade

(Continued from Page 1)

Massachusetts alone five state banks were found unable to continue. Sixteen coöperative banks were allowed to operate with restrictions. Many others saved themselves from catastrophe only by near-heroic efforts.

Today, federal banking authorities, sworn to eternal silence on all matters in the least controversial, declare "the situation is better than for several years."

"Conditions are vastly improved," says Mr. Arthur Guy, Massachusetts Bank Commissioner.

Of the five national banks remaining closed, three are soon to be opened. A clean slate should be but a matter of months.

Liquidation Index

In Massachusetts tangible evidences of the upward climb are found in the progress of liquidation and reorganization plans. Practically no bank money remains completely frozen. Most of the depositors of closed banks have received back part of their money. A very large majority have received every cent of it.

Irretrievable losses, for the most part, are charged to banks closed previous to the bank holiday. And the criminal element, which must not be confused with the economic factors responsible for trouble elsewhere, unfortunately is to blame in most of these cases.

The revelation of weak spots during the strain of the past year has brought reorganizations . . . consolidations . . . legislation to remedy technical faults . . . deposit insurance . . . new restrictions . . . new powers.

The result—a banking structure not only repaired but reinforced to withstand any possible future recurrence of the financial holocaust which a year ago all but uprooted its foundations.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"AUTUMN CROCUS" (Hollis). 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—Ilomay Bailey, radio star, sings acceptably. Lee Sims plays the piano in his well-known style. The Carioca is danced. On the screen George White uses the help of movie technicians to glorify his annual stage production. An evening's entertainment in which pleasant music predominates. 11:20 a. m., 2:02, 4:54, 7:46, 10:38.

FINE ARTS—"Viennese Blood." Tuneful German film based on romantic episodes in the life of Johann Strauss. Also Mickey Mouse and "Strange Fish." 1:05, 3:10, 5:15, 7:25, 9:30.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Zane Grey's "Last Round-Up." Fenway at 1:04, 3:40, 6:16, 8:52. Paramount at 10:17 a. m., 12:54, 3:31, 6:08, 8:45.

BOSTON—"Sing and Like It," with Edward Everett Horton, Zasu Pitts and Ned Sparks. What happens when racketeers stage a musical comedy. On the stage abbreviated "Passing Show of 1934." 10:10 a. m., 1:16, 4:22, 7:28, 10:34.

KEITH'S — "David Harum," with Will Rogers, Noah Beery, Evelyn Venable and Stepin Fetchit. 10:37 a. m., 12:55, 3:13, 5:31, 7:49, 10:07.

UPTOWN—John Boles and Gloria Stuart in "Beloved." 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45.

STATE—Greta Garbo in "Queen Christina." 12:15, 2:35, 4:55, 7:20, 9:40.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — Mickey Mouse as a Mexican cowboy; Lon Holts and Edgar Kennedy in comedies; travel films of Holland and Siam; other shorts and newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

ORPHEUM — "The Mystery of Mr. X." A gentleman crook in London finds it none too easy to catch a murderer without getting caught himself. Vaudeville. 12:30, 3:38, 6:46, 9:45.

Music

"ROBIN HOOD" (Jordan Hall). Boston Light Opera Company, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

LONGY SCHOOL—Open house concert by Josephine Baldwin Bates, violinist; Frank Wells Ramseyer Jr., pianist; Mary Morrissey, pianist. 44 Church Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

FREE CONCERT—In Williams Municipal Building, Shawmut and Brookline Streets. Trumpet trio; Irish ballads singer; tap dancing; community singing. 8.

Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN—Cubs vs. Bruins. Benefit Emergency Campaign. 8:15.

Other Events

Y. M. C. A.—Prof. Albert E. Morris, of B. U., speaks on "The Principles of a Rational Penal System," in the Young Men's Forum. Admission free. 7:30.

MANUSCRIPT CLUB—George Hill Evans, librarian of Somerville, talks. Subject, "Why Read?" Westminster Hotel. 8.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASS'N—Annual convention. Meets at 15 Ashburton Place. Ginn & Co. Inspect library. Roswell T. Pearl speaks on "How a Manuscript Becomes a Book." Film, "The Manufacture of a Book." 7:30.

TOMORROW

WATERWORKS ASS'N—March meeting. Discussion of reforestation of North Adams watershed, hydrant markings, CWA waterworks construction, cold weather troubles. Hotel Kenmore. 1.

ROTARY CLUB—Daniel L. Marsh, president of B. U., speaks on "One of My Hobbies—Walking Sticks." Hotel Statler. 13:15.

FREE GERMAN LECTURE — "Famous Prussians." Followed by film, "Northern Germany." Open to the public. Berlitz School. 140 Newbury Street. 4.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Garden lecture by Mrs. Bryan S. Fermar, "Annuals." 10:30 a. m.

ART APPRECIATION COURSE—Burroughs Hall, 10 Somerset Street. Lecture, "Color," by Helen E. Cleaves. Free tickets at public library. 3.

Work of Librarians Has Compensations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., March 20—Books returned to the Thomas Crane Public Library here pay extraordinary dividends . . . in the form of bookmarkers . . . yes, even in money.

Librarians report that in course of examining books there have been found many various means of marking one's place. Examples: A crisp dollar bill; chewing gum.

But here's the prize to date. A strip of bacon wrapped in cellophane. Imagine!

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy tonight, with lowest temperature near or slightly below freezing; Wednesday fair with slowly rising temperature; fresh to strong northeast to northwest winds.

Maine: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday, except possibly snow in southeast tonight; little change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Cloudy tonight; probably snow on southeast coast; Wednesday fair; rising temperature.

New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Wednesday; rising temperature Wednesday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing northeast and east winds, becoming fresh to strong off Cape Cod, and reaching gale force over the ocean northeast of Cape Cod, and backing to northwest and diminishing tonight, and overcast weather tonight and Wednesday, with snow or rain tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	30	31	New Orleans	48	56
Bermuda	66	72	New York	32	38
Chicago	32	34	Norfolk, Va.	36	40
Denver	46	66	Philadelphia	34	40
Helena, Mont.	50	62	St. Louis	34	44
Jacksonville	38	72	St. Paul	32	42
Kansas City	46	68	San Francisco	52	64
Los Angeles	58	76	Washington	32	34
Miami, Fla.	56	60			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 20.
B—Maximum March 20.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 2:55 p. m., Wednesday 3:10 a. m.
Height of tides 8.6 feet, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:36 p. m.

'Footprints, Watson!' Follow the Trail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RANDOLPH, Mass., March 20—Mr. Patrick McDonnell, chief of the local police, has no apparent use for finger prints. He goes in for footprints.

And he has proof that his method works. One man was trailed, caught [illegible] by his footprints. Now [illegible] case to be solved by the same method.

A resident reported breakage. One dollar and forty cents in pennies had been stolen. The chief hurried to the scene, dusted off the ground, and carefully protected a small area beneath the step. A footprint. Size 1.

Now the chief has his men stationed at the corner where the local candy store is located.

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TORONTO

Blanket Powers For Mayor Stir Fight in Boston

Goodwin Joins Council Against Plans for Consolidations

Mayor Mansfield was depicted today by Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, as an administrator knowing nothing of city affairs, and taking his advice from the "State Street outfit," allegedly more interested in saving dollars than jobs for men.

Mr. Goodwin, who was opposing three bills giving the Mayor power to consolidate city departments by executive order, told the legislative committee on cities that the Mayor should be required to outline his specific plans for consolidations.

The finance commission reported against the Mayor's plan, Mr. Goodwin said. He did specify the Traffic Department and two transit commissioners, with a combined income of $15,000 a year, as parts of the city machinery that might be abolished.

He charged that the Mayor was ignoring the advice of such men as Mr. Rupert S. Carven, retired city auditor, while permitting a man from Detroit to go over the items of the city budget with him.

Mr. Goodwin declared at least those positions held by the Mayor's political appointees would be safe. He particularized the position held by the Mayor's brother-in-law as one that was probably secure.

The Boston City Council went on record yesterday as opposing Mayor Mansfield's legislative request for power to consolidate city departments by executive authority.

Obviously fearing that with consolidation powers the Mayor would inaugurate a "spoils system" in the name of economy, the Council ordered its Legislative Committee to appear at the State House today in opposition to the bill unless the City Council is allowed to approve the consolidations.

This followed a general attack by Councilors Henry Selvitella and George Roberts upon the economy policies of Mayor Mansfield. While the Mayor was delivering a radio address stressing the need of cutting the $38,000,000 city and county pay roll in the general economy program, Mr. Selvitella told the Council that the 10 second assistant assessors discharged by the Mayor were let go because they were Nichols supporters. The councilor urged that a stagger system be inaugurated to to make places for the 10 discharged employees.

Mr. Henry L. Shattuck, another councilor, put a damper on the remarks of Mr. Selvitella and Mr. Roberts when he said he thought second assistant assessors "were as necessary as a fifth wheel on a coach." He believed they were only "students" on the pay roll, and added that students should be the first to go.

In the meantime, Mayor Mansfield continued his economy program. A half-dozen City Hospital porters were discharged as the first of possibly 100 expected to be let go in the hospitals.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Music Box: solo-	Yankee Singers	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News	ist; chorus	Twilight Reveries	Dictators Orch.
5:30	The Singing Lady	Nursery Rhymes	"Jack Armstrong"	Correct English
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	The Tattered Man	Local dance music	CBS vocal trio
6:00	NBC dance music	Evening Tattler	Reports; news	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	"Jos and Bateese"	"Gene and Glenn"	Merry-Go-Round,	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reporter; sports	Musical programs	vocal program	Dramatic sketch
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Souvenirs: music	Local dance music	"Little Italy"
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Book review	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	'Ohio Forging Ahead,'	"Billy Batchelor"	Just Plain Bill	Local dance music
7:30	speakers' program	After Dinner Revue	Sea story	Socialist talk
7:45	Becker dog story	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	N. E. Council talk
8:00	Crime clues: serial	Leo Reisman's Or-	Jack Little: orch.	Bay State Broad-
8:15	mystery story	chestra; soloist	The Guardsmen	casting and Mu-
8:30	NBC talk series	Wayne King and	Voice of Experience	sicians' Orch.
8:45	"20th Century Ideas"	his orchestra	Paige's Orchestra	From Sanders The-
9:00	Musical Memories	Ben Bernie and	Philadelphia Orch.	ater, Cambridge;
9:15	with Edgar Guest	his orchestra	Ruth Etting; orch.	100th anniversary
9:30	Eddy Duchin and his	Ed Wynn; quartet;	Minneapolis Sym-	of Dr. Charles W.
9:45	orchestra	Voorhees's Orch.	phony Orchestra	Eliot; addresses,
10:00	Edmund Lowe; Ray	Cruise of the Seth	Casa Loma Orch.;	C. F. Adams, Dr.
10:15	Perkins; orch.	Parker; sketch	Stoopnagle-Budd	Conant, Dr. Lowell, Chief Justice
10:30	Local dance music	Madame Sylvia	Camera Man talk	
10:45	Hill Billy Heart Throbs	NBC soloist; orch.	Reports; music	Charles E. Hughes
11:00	Reports; sports	Forecasts; Morey	Yankee News Serv-	CBS soloist; orch.
11:15	News; Poet Prince	Pearl's Orchestra	ice; Ozzie Nelson's	Local dance music
11:30	Phil Harris and his	Paul Whiteman &	Orchestra	Hugh Connor and
11:45	orchestra	his orchestra	CBS dance music	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:50 WBZ, Semiannual meeting of the Academy of Political Sciences; addresses on America's Monetary Problems.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, Addresses by National Committee of Motion Pictures Research Council.
2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum: Robert Washburn, president, Roosevelt Club.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: Dramatization—"The Great Stone Face."
2:30 WAAB, Classical Album: half hour of recordings.
2:45 WBZ, "Words and Music"; vocal soloists; narrator.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; orchestra.
3:30 WAAB, Boston School Committee: John O'Shea, musical director.
4:00 WNAC, Musical Album of Popular Classics: concert orchestra.
4:15 WEEI, "Modern American Novelists," Phyllis Bentley, English novelist.
4:45 WEEI, "Folk Music of the South," native untrained musicians.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, Westminster Choir, mixed voices, direction Dr. John F. Williamson.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, "The Fire Problem as Applied to the Citizen," Chief Henry A. Fox, Boston Fire Department.
8:00 WEEI, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; Van Steeden's Orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, Albert Spalding, violinist; Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Ray Knight and his Cuckoos; sketch and orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:15 WNAC, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."
9:15 WAAB, Arthur Wilson Singers, mixed chorus and soloists.
9:30 WBZ, John Charles Thomas, baritone; William Daly's Orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Fred Allen's Revue: players; soloist; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Burns and Allen, comedians.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Ted Fiorito's Orchestra; soloists; vocal trio.
10:30 WEEI, String Symphony, Frank Black, conductor.
11:00 WAAB, Nick Lucas, guitarist and singer; dance orchestra.

Woman to Collect Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Gov. B. M. Miller has appointed Miss Julia Jones of Camden to the office of tax collector of Wilcox County. Mr. F. P. Taylor of Oneonta has been appointed probate judge of Blount County.

No Place Like Home, So Pedals 1759 Miles

LITTLETON, Mass., March 20 (AP)—Mr. Bert Hill arrived home Sunday after a 1759-mile bicycle ride from Florida, where he journeyed by automobile with a friend in search of work.

Bert didn't find any work. Fruit was unsatisfactory as a steady diet—so he trundled his bike onto the Coquina Rock road and pedaled home at the rate of 40 to 80 miles a day, stopping to do odd carpentry jobs to pay expenses.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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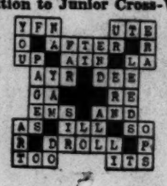

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Rolled Oats WHITE SPRAY Lge 55 oz Ctn 14c
Beech-Nut COOKED SPAGHETTI 2 Tins 15c
Hormel VEGETABLE SOUP 2 20 oz Tins 25c
Hormel ONION SOUP 2 20 oz Tins 33c
Blue Rose Rice 3 Lbs Bulk 15c
STANDARD NORWEGIAN . . . . . PACKED IN OLIVE OIL
SARDINES 3 TINS 19c
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SALMON 1 LB TALL TIN 15c
LUX 2 Sm Pkgs 17c — Lge Pkg 21c — LUX TOILET SOAP 3 Bars 18c
CHILI SAUCE FINAST 12 oz Bot 17c — ASSORTMENT DeLuxe Pkg 29c
JUNKET Assorted Flavors Pkg 10c — OVAL CREAMS N.B.C. Lb Bulk 23c
QUAKER Corn Meal 2 Pkgs 15c — ROYAL LUNCH N.B.C. 1 Lb Pkg 19c
BROOKSIDE MILK Qt 10c — CROWN PILOTS N.B.C. 1 Lb Pkg 19c
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Asparagus Fresh California Extra Large 2½ Lb BUNCH 29c
PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

State-Run Lottery Urged for Income In Massachusetts

Sullivan, Arguing for His Bill, Admits Object Is Easy Money

Massachusetts was urged today to go into the lottery business on a grand scale, hire bookies, distribute monthly cash prizes and in general take over an enterprise, now called illegal, and run by men, now called law breakers.

Representative Lewis R. Sullivan Jr., of Boston, argued for his bill for a state-run lottery before the legislative committee on ways and means. Easy money was the representative's chief inducement to a public that is being urged to "muscle in" on the traffic of the underworld.

He said that if the Boston Emergency Relief Campaign included a lottery, it would have raised the money required in no time. As he figured the possible income from lotteries, it almost seemed absurd that governments had fussed with taxes, when confiscation of the habits of gamblers and thieves would have filled the state treasuries.

Deducting overhead expenses, Representative Sullivan estimated 78 per cent of the proceeds could be divided evenly between cash prizes and a fund to be distributed by the State to the cities and towns. On a rough basis of the sale of 2,000,000 tickets to persons with a sense of their gambling duties to the State, Representative Sullivan figured that more than $9,000,000 would accrue to the Commonwealth. The bill as drawn would forbid the sale of tickets in such cities and towns as did not approve.

Under the Sullivan bill the lottery or state revenue commission would consist of the commissioner of taxation, the attorney-general, the state treasurer and two persons to be named by the Governor. The commission would conduct a state lottery once each month under such a plan as may be approved by the Governor and Council. Every year the treasury will distribute to the cities and towns the money collected from those who drew the blanks.

Representative Sullivan pointed out that additional sources of revenue are needed for the State and that one means is the sales tax and the other a lottery. He cited New York and other states with lottery legislation pending.

Tyrolese Fascists Stir Tense Feeling by Attack

INNSBRUCK, Austria, March 20 (AP)—A tense feeling between Heimwehr (Fascist home guard) forces and the civil administration of this Tyrolese capital existed today. It was the result of what was described as a bodily attack on Prof. Hans Gamper, member of the provincial government.

Leaders of the Tyrolese Heimwehr had denounced the reappointment of Herr Gamper, whom they branded a representative of democratic corruption. They demanded his immediate removal and said they were stationed here "permanently", until their demands are granted.

She Looks Ahead

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Harris & Ewing

Mrs. Russell W. Magna

D.A.R. Asks Nut Trees For Historic Grove

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 20—Mrs. Russell William Magna, president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has issued a call to all chapters of the organization to contribute nut trees from historic grounds and participate in a tree planting ceremony in the National Historical Grove on April 21.

The ceremony will be held on Saturday afternoon in order to permit Boy Scouts to participate in the program which their national organization sponsors together with the American Forestry Association, United States Department of Agriculture, and American Walnut Manufacturers' Association.

The National Historical Grove is located in Anacostia Park and already contains trees taken from grounds associated with famous men, women, and events in American history. President Roosevelt gave a tree from Hyde Park to the Boy Scouts which was planted there a year ago in the collection which includes trees from Mount Vernon, Monroe's home, and other historic places in Pennsylvania, Texas, Nebraska, Tennessee, Virginia, and Massachusetts.

Larger Tax Collection Shows Better Times

Purchasing power of the average citizen is increasing by leaps and bounds, according to Mr. Joseph P. Carney, Collector of Internal Revenue, who reports excise tax collections this year exceeding last year's figures by more than $1,100,000.

"I am greatly impressed with this increase in taxes," Collector Carney declared yesterday. "It gives every indication of general, healthy, and steady increase in employment, purchasing power and an optimistic viewpoint on the part of the purchasing public."

Potatoes for the Queen

When Christopher Columbus appeared before Queen Isabella upon returning from his first exploration, he presented her with sweet potatoes gathered in the new world.

© Brooks Brothers

EASTER HOLIDAYS

Schoolboys home for Easter vacation will find Brooks Brothers' Boys and Young Men's Department ready to meet every clothing requirement for the holidays and for Spring Term generally. In addition to ready-made suits—made in our own workrooms from materials of our own selection and importation—and complete assortments of shirts, neckties, socks, underwear and pyjamas—there are many special articles not generally found elsewhere. Riding Clothes of the most approved type, for instance—Odd Jackets made of hand-woven Tweeds and Shetlands—and Flannel Trousers in plain colors, plaids, and checks.

ESTABLISHED 1818

Brooks Brothers CLOTHING Men's Furnishings, Hats & Shoes

NEW YORK · BOSTON

MADISON AVENUE CORNER FORTY-FOURTH STREET
NUMBER ONE WALL STREET · NEW YORK

NEWBURY CORNER BERKELEY STREET, BOSTON

Federal Milk Job Worth $6000 Goes Begging in Boston

AAA Seeks in Vain for Man to Administrate Code for New England

There's a vacant office and a $6000 job waiting in the federal building for someone who knows the ins and outs of the New England dairy business.

But there's the rub—those who know the industry don't want the job. And those who don't know it would only make things worse than they are.

This is the dilemma of the AAA officials in locating a successor to Mr. Henry A. Snyder, milk administrator of the last federal code. Like those before him, Mr. Snyder swept out of office on a wave of opposition to the policies he administered. "Uneasy lies the head that wears the milk crown."

A thankless job—this being milk administrator of the most complex market in the United States. The thing that confuses the expert is that here is a chance to do something big for New England. Dairying is held to be the greatest industry here. And the ever-present hope of achieving coöperation is based on contentions that the industry has pulled apart so long that antagonism must soon run its course.

Several prominent men have been mentioned for the job. But none has yet found it advisable to give up a sure thing for what may prove a fantasy. A $3000 job in the hand, they say, is worth a dozen $6000 jobs in the bush.

All this explains why AAA officials prick up their ears at the slightest knock at headquarters. It may be the long-awaited champion come to the New England dairy industry.

Three Maine Bankers Offer Settlements

PORTLAND, Maine, March 20 (AP)—Three of the 44 officers and directors of the closed Fidelity Trust Company against all of whom an equity action to recover $3,500,000 was brought last October, yesterday filed offers of settlement totaling between $600,000 and $900,000.

Those making offers of settlement to the Supreme Judicial Court here were: Mr. Walter S. Wyman of Augusta, chairman of the bank's executive committee and president of the Central Maine Power Company and the New England Public Service Company; Mr. Guy P. Gannett of Portland, president of the bank and publisher of Portland, Augusta and Waterville newspapers, and Mr. Spaulding S. Bisbee of Portland, a member of the bank's executive committee, and a colonel in the Maine National Guard.

Statements filed by the three men all denied any liability for negligence as set forth in the October equity action.

Cheshire Bank to Pay Saving Depositors in Full

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 20 (AP)—The receiver of the 'closed Cheshire Bank & Trust Company filed motions in Superior Court yesterday asking authority to pay another dividend of 10 per cent—which will make a 100 per cent payment to savings depositors.

The 10 per cent dividend to commercial depositors will make a total of 85 per cent thus far for them. The receiver, the Second National Bank, also asked advice as to a surplus after paying off savings depositors in full. A hearing on the motions will be held Friday.

Dowager Queen Emma

AMSTERDAM, March 20 (AP)—The dowager Queen Emma of The Netherlands, who passed on here today, was the mother of Queen Wilhelmina. She was the daughter of Prince George Waldeck. As Princess of Waldeck and Piedmont, she went to Holland in 1879 to share the throne as the wife of King William III. The success of Queen Emma's regency after the passing of King William in 1890, until her daughter came of age and ascended the throne in 1898, was universally recognized. She proved one of the most popular sovereigns in Europe.

New Bust of Eliot Unveiled at Harvard By Great-Grandson

Charles William Eliot 3d, the four-year-old great-grandson of the former president of Harvard University, unveiled a bust to the memory of his great-grandfather today at Eliot House, Cambridge.

The bust is the gift of the Charles W. Eliot Memorial Association to the President and Fellows of Harvard College to be under the perpetual care of the Master of Eliot House. It was presented by Dr. Bliss Perry, Francis L. Higginson Professor of English Literature, Emeritus, who drew a parallel between the great French liberal of the eighteenth century, Voltaire, and the great American liberal of the ninteenth and twentieth centuries, Charles Eliot.

Dr. Perry drew a picture not so well known of Eliot as a man who loved the out-of-doors. "He did not mind the rain and the cold. He loved the dangerous, fog-bound coast of Maine. He liked to sail his boat into the wind. His sense of reality and his ability to hold his course remind one somehow of the taciturn and imperturbable Captain MacWhirr in Conrad's 'Typhoon.' When the hurricane struck his ship, MacWhirr was stirred into loquacity. 'I wouldn't like to lose her,' he remarked, but, as Conrad tells us, the Nan-Shan made port. President Eliot, likewise, had the habit of bringing his ships into harbor."

Mulloney's Trial Delayed by Series Of Technicalities

The Government today began its attempt to hurdle the last of a series of technicalities which have delayed trial in the Federal District Court of Daniel C. Mulloney, indicted president of the collapsed Federal National Bank of Boston.

Before Judge A. Peters, nine pleas in abatement to quash as many indictments against Mr. Mulloney were being contested in Federal Court by Mr. Irving G. McCann, special United States Attorney-General, investigating affairs of the closed bank. Judge Peters ordered that the nine pleas be consolidated and argued as one.

So far all the indictments upon which abatement pleas were entered by Mr. Mulloney on grounds of unconstitutionality have been sustained by federal juries. This victory for Mr. McCann, and a verdict for the Government on the nine pleas now being heard, would clear the way for actual trials on the indictments returned by federal grand juries.

April 17 has been set for the first trial date.

Who Said What

Comment and oratory from the day's news in a nutshell:

Anonymous Income Tax Payer, Republican, and head of large corporation, as quoted by Dr. Edward G. Dolan, Internal Revenue Collector for Connecticut:

"Were it not for the NRA and President Roosevelt, I would not be in business today."

* * *

Robert M. Roosevelt, president, Roosevelt (T. R.) Club, to club members:

"Every candidate must decide, not . . . whether Roosevelt is all right or all wrong . . . but whether he has been a net asset or a net liability to the country."

* * *

Hiram Bingham, former U. S. Senator from Connecticut, to Akron Women's Chapter, National Aeronautical Association, in Akron, Ohio:

"If it were not for the appalling stupidity of the navy, the U. S. S. Akron would be in the air today. . . . I feel very sorry to see the finest air-mail service in the world destroyed through ignorance, officials and accidents."

290,525 Bibles Distributed

The 125th annual meeting of the Massachusetts Bible Society was held at the Bible House, 41 Bromfield Street, yesterday. The trustees reported through Mr. Albert Roscoe, the business manager, circulation during the last year was 290,525 volumes in 48 languages. Of these, 117,725 volumes were gratuitously distributed by the society.

Ely Police Bill Expected to Win Backing of Labor

Measure Being Redrawn to Meet Police and Workers' Opposition

What has been generally characterized as the building up of public opinion for Governor Ely's police unification bill, was interpreted today by Senator Charles C. Warren of Arlington as the exercise of coercion on the Legislature by outside parties.

Speaking before the House Committee on Rules which was deciding the matter of committee reference, Senator Warren declared that the vigor of the campaign now being waged by the Citizens' Committee on Public Safety to rush the measure through the General Court had aroused his suspicions.

The committee is now redrafting portions of the bill in an effort to remove expressed objections of labor and the police. To meet the fear of both police and labor that the bill would extend the jurisdiction of the police in industrial disputes, the committee has drafted a provision that would make it impossible for police to be transferred into an area of industrial conflict except at the invitation of the local police chief.

Mr. Cutler said the committee had no pride of ownership in the wording of the measure. All it wants is the retention of the teeth, and these he interprets as coördination of the enforcement agencies of the State and the divorcing of the police from political influence.

The sponsors of the measure will go the limit, he said, in altering provisions which meet with opposition from different groups so long as the teeth are not pulled. He expects that when the bill is redrawn it will have answered all 12 objections outlined by the Massachusetts Police Chiefs' Association yesterday, with the result that within the next two days that body will indorse the measure.

Boston Public Welfare Investigation Voted

The Boston Public Welfare Department became a target for criticism yesterday when Councillor John T. Fitzgerald's recommendation for an investigation of the department was adopted. The investigation committee consists of Councillors Joseph McGrath, Henry L. Shattuck, Fitzgerald, Tobin and Robert Gardiner Wilson Jr.

Mr. Fitzgerald claimed Mayor Mansfield could save $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 annually in public relief funds. Mr. Wilson alleged 20 to 25 per cent of these funds were "stolen" through graft cases. Mr. McGrath declared some welfare recipients are self-supporting persons. The committee is to report April 9.

Gill's Defense Brief Due While Ely Is in Florida

An extension of two days has been granted for filing a summary of the defense of Mr. Howard B. Gill, deposed superintendent of the Norfolk Prison Colony, Mr. Raymond S. Wilkins, counsel for Mr. Gill, announced yesterday.

The counsel's answers to the 36 charges brought against Mr. Gill at a recent public hearing were due yesterday, but Mr. Frederick J. Dillon, Commissioner of Correction, acceded to Mr. Wilkins's request for two additional days. Governor Ely will be in Florida when the brief is filed and for that reason decision on the issue of whether Mr. Gill keeps or loses his job may be delayed. The basis of the charges was the report of Mr. Francis X. Hurley, State Auditor, who conducted an investigation of the colony.

Purse Holder

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Walter J. Cummings

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—Mr. Walter J. Cummings, Chicago banker and manufacturer, succeeds Mr. Frank C. Walker as national treasurer of the Democratic Party. He expects to start within a week the task of reducing the party's $500,000 deficit.

Announcement of his acceptance of the post was made March 14 by Postmaster-General James A. Farley, national committee chairman. Mr. Cummings is a native of Springfield, Ill., and was educated in Chicago. He is president of the Cummings Car & Coach Company and chairman of the board of the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company.

Carney Helps Needy By Driving Greedy From Ranks of FERA

There is rattle of activity at 49 Federal Street today as the FERA screen of necessity starts sifting its personnel. In weeding out surplus workers and reducing top-heavy salaries, it is the intention of Mr. Joseph P. Carney, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, to replace incompetents and those not in real need with needy competents.

To this end a questionnaire is being issued today. Employees will be obliged to fill out these forms, stating their experience and need.

At the same time concentration of the scattered departments of FERA is going on. Several offices occupying space in Ashburton Place are moving to the headquarters at 49 Federal Street.

Mr. Carney announces that no successor to Mr. John T. Scully, discharged chief of FERA activities has been appointed. For the present some of the activities of that office have been temporarily taken over by Mr. Barrett O. Crandall, field examiner from Washington.

Liquor Tax for Schools Decried by NEA Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 20—Hope that the teachers of the country will rebel against use of taxes and other revenues from liquor for the support of school systems was voiced by Miss Jessie Gray, president of the National Education Associaton and a Philadelphia teacher, in an address before the Springfield Teachers' Economic Association.

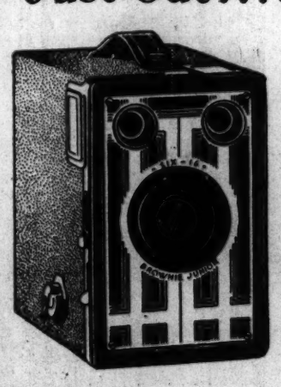
"We don't want the liquor interests to hold such a club over the heads of our children and the educational movement of our country," she asserted.

Old Ironsides Drew Crowds

SAN DIEGO, Calif., March 20 (AP)—The frigate Constitution has been visited by 4,590,110 persons since July 2, 1931, Commander Louis J. Gulliver reported last night on the eve of her return to Boston. Old Ironsides has made a tour of both coasts since her reconstruction.

KODAKS AND KODAK SUPPLIES

Just out . . . *and just in*



The new Brownie Juniors

THE new models of the *simplest real* cameras—the Brownie Juniors—are just out at the Eastman factory and so just in stock here.

These Brownies have extra large finders. Ornamental front plate. Meniscus lens with the new, dust-proof, shutter-protecting front crystal. Low prices.

But see them here. No. Six-20 Brownie Junior, 2¼ x 3¼, $2.25. No. Six-16, 2½ x 4¼, $2.75.

EASTMAN KODAK STORES INC.

31 BROMFIELD STREET BOSTON HOTEL STATLER

Women 'Gridironers' Poke Fun At Sister at Annual Banquet

Women's National Press Club Lampoons Notables of Their Sex—Mrs. Roosevelt Laughs at Her 'Invasion' of Little America

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 20—Taken as they were given—in good fun—satirical jibes were aimed at a large group of prominent women, headed by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, at the annual dinner of the Women's National Press Club here last night.

An entirely feminine audience of nearly 500 filled the Willard ballroom, with a number coming from distances to attend this gathering, which each year brings together more prominent women than any other in the capital.

Mrs. Roosevelt joined the hearty laughter as three explorers of Little America, gloating over their isolation, discovered that an approaching visitor was the President's wife.

A hint to the Republican Party that they might hire Mae West as national chairman was suggested in another skit. When the Democrats tried to win her over, Mae turned down Ruth Bryan Owen's post, cooing that "Denmark's too cold for me, Mr. Farley, even if Ruth Owen has warmed it up a little," but she did capitulate when she found she could get the job of gold stabilizer.

The gold policy was further satirized when Salome Morgenthau danced before King Herod for the head of "John, the Reserve Board." John's head proved to be a huge bag labeled "five billion dollars."

A "speakeasy" beauty parlor illustrated what conditions may become after the Tugwell food and drug bill is passed. Customers gained admission to nail polish recommended as "Embassy stuff" and platinum rinse smuggled over the border until the shop was raided by Mr. Tugwell.

The three little pigs changed their tune and begged the "big, bad wolf" to eat them. "If that lazy old wolf doesn't eat us, Henry Wallace will kill us," they wailed. But the wolf said he'd huffed and he'd puffed and he just couldn't eat up all the farm surplus.

NRA officials, presided over by a solemn Blue Eagle, labored over a code for the literary output of the F. D. and T. R. branches of the family. The F. D. representatives wanted a 168-hour week with overtime allowed for the female half of the family, but the Teddy Roosevelt branch said there was unemployment among them and they needed a shorter working week. In behalf of Paulina Longworth, a plea was made that "Sistie" and "Buzzie" not be allowed to participate in literary work until they are 16.

Mrs. Roosevelt gave a brief "off the record" talk at the close of the dinner.

Mrs. John N. Garner, wife of the Vice-President, accepted one of her infrequent evening engagements to attend the dinner. All the Cabinet officers' wives were present except Mrs. George H. Dern and all but two of the foreign ambassadors' wives. Others present included Mrs. Henry T. Rainey, Senator Hattie Caraway, all the Congresswomen but one, Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam, Mrs. Alice Longworth, Mrs. Dolly Gann, Alice Tisdale Hobart, Fannie Hurst, Margaret Widdemar, and wives of the Ministers from Switzerland, Greece, Hungary, China and Panama.

Mrs. Genevieve Forbes Herrick of the Chicago Tribune's Washington bureau presided.

Revival of Melodrama Plan of Yale Students

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 20 (AP)—A group of Yale students announced last night that they are organizing a stock company to tour the United States next summer, playing revivals of old melodramas.

"Nellie, the Beautiful Cloak Model," and other such thrillers will be in their repertoire. "But it won't be burlesque," the students announced. "They will be produced seriously." Mr. Arthur Kuhlan of New York City, student in the Yale School of Drama, will direct the company, and Mr. James W. Miller of Morristown, N. J., will be the business manager.

American Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—Dr. Charles A. Ellwood, head of Duke University department of sociology, has been informed of his election as an honorary member of the Masaryk Sociological Society of Czechoslovakia. This society was formed in honor of Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk, president of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, and an eminent sociologist.

Streamline by Charles OF THE RITZ

A coiffure beautifully contrived to accord with the modern spirit . . . an exquisite effect superbly executed by a Charles of the Ritz master hairdresser. Surprisingly modest prices always prevail.

RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL
Mad. Ave. at 46th Wickersham 2-3344
RITZ TOWER
Park Ave. at 57th Wickersham 2-1781
PLAZA HOTEL
Fifth Ave. at 59th PLaza 3-2527
BARCLAY HOTEL
Lex. Ave. at 48th Wickersham 2-1743
GLADSTONE HOTEL
114 East 52nd PLaza 3-1022
B. ALTMAN & CO.
Fifth Ave. at 34th VAnderbilt 3-6896
BOSTON — RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL
Arlington at Newbury Kenmore 5168
PHILADELPHIA — WARWICK HOTEL
17th at Locust Pennypacker 8518

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Famous for Style and Quality for Over a Century

BOSTON

Flatterers . . . these big brims!

Street Floor

$5

In Fine Straw . . . Rough Straw or Medium

Brims with the grandest sweeps and swirls wear the most alluring patent-leather bound bows! Rough straw sailors turn up their brims in the saucer fashion! Tailored Sailors in nice, medium weave straw are the ideal type with tailleurs! Fine-weave hats with organdie and patent leather in a modern manner on the crown are splendid with prints or sheers!

CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL ATLANTIC CITY

Spring and Fashion are in the air

AT CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL

With the Easter holiday almost here and Palm Sunday practically at our elbow, a tone of expectant gaiety is invading the hotels and the whole sun-drenched resort. For we know by the past that Fashion will soon flood the Boardwalk with a sparkling and colorful tide.

Here at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall we are happy to share with our guests a long beach-front location, whence you may join the van of the Fashion Parade or view it from a lazy deck chair.

But don't center *all* your interest on the Boardwalk.

In the hotels there are plenty of diversions to remind you that a spring holiday should consist largely of rest and recreation . . . plus an excellent and well-chosen menu. Our Sun Decks, library and cheerful quiet lounges will care for the languid hours. We cater to more active moods with squash courts, game rooms, dances and special holiday entertainments. Outside there's golf, tennis, horseback riding, and a warm white beach for sunning.

So don your Easter bonnet and head for the shore. *Christian Science church in our block.*

AMERICAN PLAN
Room with bath

One person—single room
• CHALFONTE, $7 up; HADDON HALL, $8 up
Two persons—double room
• CHALFONTE, $12 up HADDON HALL, $14 up

Europ. Plan rates on appl. Send for bklt.

LEEDS AND LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

Chance to See Cubs Match Up Against Bruins

Battle Tonight at Garden —Proceeds Will Go to Emergency Fund

Lineup at Garden Tonight

Bruins		Cubs
Siebert, lw		rw, Patterson
Barry, c		c, F. Jerwa
Clapper, rw		lw, Halliday
Wilcox, ld		rd, J. Jerwa
Shore, rd		ld, McInenly
Thompson, g		g, Jackson

Bruin spares—Beattie, Stewart, Lamb, Galbraith, Smith, Lane, Oliver, Smillie
Cub spares—Davie, Filmore, Buckles, Heximer, Weir, Cunningham, Harnott.

Boston Bruins make their final appearance of the season at the Boston Garden tonight in an exhibition game against the Bruin Cubs, with the proceeds going to the Boston Emergency Campaign Fund. Unlike most exhibition contests this particular affair might develop into a serious encounter.

While there is a certain amount of rivalry between the two, it probably would be greatly increased should the minor organization happen to make the majors look rather bad early in the game. Manager Fred Hitchman of the Cubs really thinks his charges have a good chance to win and Manager Art Ross of the Bruins, while expecting his veterans to prove too much for the Cubs, does hold the youngsters in respect.

Although the Bruins were disappointing during most of the league season their finish was reminiscent of former years and continued play of that caliber tonight will force the Cubs to cover. On the other hand the Cubs looked better earlier in the season than at the present. Since they polished off the Providence Reds, 2 to 0, last Saturday, however, their confidence is superb.

The battle of goal tenders should be worth a study. Thompson and Jackson faced each other Sunday night; but the Cub goalie had no chance with the outer-defense the Americans offered. Tonight will be a different story for the team mates of the chunky goalie will work their heads off to protect him.

Tonight the Cubs will play the part of visiting team and have been loaned Harvard University hockey uniforms. That means they will be a strange looking lot of players with Crimson jerseys and stockings.

Supporting the hockey game will be an attractive program of fancy and speed skating. These events are scheduled between periods of the game itself.

Princeton Elects Grebauskas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., March 20—John L. Grebauskas '35 of Union City, Conn., was chosen to captain the 1935 Orange and Black basketball team next year at a meeting of the lettermen held here yesterday. Grebauskas, who has been regular guard for two years on the Princeton quintet, captained his freshman team, and as a sophomore was named All-Eastern Intercollegiate League guard. This year he was placed on the second all-league team. His fast all-around floor game and sensational long-range accuracy of shooting have made him one of the most dynamic high scorers in loop competition. James E. Barlow '35 of Syracuse, N. Y., was named manager.

Bonniwell Is Elected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., March 20—Alfred E. Bonniwell '35 was elected captain of the Dartmouth basketball team at a meeting of the lettermen yesterday. Bonniwell, who scored 126 points during the past Eastern Intercollegiate League campaign, missed the championship by a single basket, as John J. Ferraro '34 of Cornell gained top honors during his final game. Bonniwell is the son of a prominent Philadelphia judge, and basketball has been his only sport. He is a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon, Green Key and the Sphix Senior Society.

Runyan Wins With 273

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 19 (AP)—Paul Runyan, the young White Plains (N. Y.) star, gave his fellow professionals a lesson in par-breaking tactics Saturday as he won Charleston's open Tournament of the Gardens with an almost unbelievable four-round total of 273, 11 strokes under par and nine shots ahead of his nearest rival.

Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

50¢ LUNCHEON 6 COURSE — We have spent 34 years in making friends. A visit here will show why. 147 WEST 43 ST — Rosoff's — 152 WEST 44 ST — While we are right at Times Square our restaurant offers unusual restfulness. 7 COURSE DINNER 75¢

Canterbury Lunch
Try Our Daily Special
A new vegetable special—
Four tastily prepared vegetables 20c
Our dessert special for 8c
All prepared by American Housewives
80 Nassau Street
Bet. John and Fulton Sts.
11 A. M.-2:30 P. M.

A quiet rendezvous.
Luncheon 50c-75c Dinner 75c-$1
Yama Tea Room, Inc.
47 EAST 49th STREET
Bet. Park and Madison Aves.
NEW YORK CITY
Tel. Wickersham 2-2949
Open Sundays

Adelaide Coan — Elizabeth Brice
Brick House Restaurant
LUNCHEON DINNER
High Quality Food
No Alcoholic Beverages
175 Macdougal Street — Near 8th Street
OPEN SUNDAY

Vanity Fair Tea Room
3 East 38th Street, near Fifth Avenue
Luncheon a la Carte Dinner $1.00
Colonia Tea Room
379 5th Avenue, near 35th
Luncheon and Tea
Closed Sundays

Jane Davis Restaurant
145 WEST 55TH STREET
Luncheon 11:30 to 3
Dinner 5:30 to 8
Circle 7-0176

Marjorie Sachs Wins Way to Quarterfinal Round in N. E. Tennis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., March 20—All four of the seeded stars in the first New England women's indoor tennis championship tournament advanced to the round of eight on the Longwood Covered Courts this morning. Three of the seeded group dropped only one game each, while another lost four.

The one match played early today between unseeded contestants went to an extra set when Mrs. J. Lewis Bremer of Boston fought hard, but could not get the best of Mrs. William M. Shedden of Concord. Mrs. Shedden dropped the first set of her battle after 14 games were completed, but in the remaining two sets kept the score down to 6—3, 6—2, to reach the quarterfinal.

Mrs. Painter Wins 6—0, 6—1

Mrs. Whitfield Painter of Dedham, seeded No. 1, took the measure of another Dedham player, Mrs. William A. Martin, at 6—0, 6—1.

Marjorie L. Sachs of Cambridge, who recently defeated Mrs. Frederick McBride of New York, the former Penelope W. Anderson of Richmond, Va., for the Bermuda singles championship, defeated Mrs. Kendall Preston of Brookline, 6—0, 6—1. Miss Sachs, who is seeded second, yesterday afternoon beat Mrs. Huntington R. Hardwick of Brookline, 6—0, 6—1.

The third seeded player, Margaret Blake of Brookline, won her second-round match with Mrs. Maurice Fremont-Smith of Boston easily, dropping only one game and that in the second set. Mrs. Fremont-Smith is the former Mary Dixon (Molly) Thayer of Philadelphia, a former first 10 ranking star. Miss Blake reached the second round yesterday afternoon by defeating Frances Kelly of Winchester, 6—2, 6—0.

Virginia Ellis of Brookline, the Massachusetts outdoor champion, advanced this morning when she defeated Mrs. David Stone of Brookline, 6—0, 6—4. Yesterday afternoon Miss Ellis had an easy 6—0, 6—0 victory over Dorothy Kleeb of Winchester.

Former Champions Compete

The draw for the doubles, which starts this afternoon, includes three former national indoor singles champions, Mrs. Marjorie Morrill Painter, Miss Sachs, who play together, and Dorrance H. Chase, who is teamed with Mrs. George W. Wightman. Helen H. Jacobs and Sarah H. Palfrey are top seeded in the doubles competition.

The summary:

New England Women's Indoor Tennis Championship—First Round

Margaret Blake, Brookline, defeated Frances Kelley, Winchester, 6—2, 6—0.

Mrs. Maurice Fremont-Smith, Boston, defeated Mrs. Robert H. Morris, Boston, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Mrs. William M. Shedden, Concord, defeated Mrs. Paul C. Sanborn, Brookline, 6—2, 6—4.

Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, defeated Mrs. Huntington R. Hardwick, Brookline, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. Amory Goddard, Brookline, defeated Marian Wood, Brookline, 6—3, 6—3.

Helen L. Jones, Beach Bluff, defeated Ottilie M. Gaertner, Brookline, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4.

Mrs. William Homans, Hyde Park, defeated Sylvia Hatch, Winchester, 9—7, 6—4.

Mrs. Edward K. Nash, Weston, defeated Ruth Aseltine, Winchester, 6—4, 6—8, 6—2.

Virginia Ellis, Brookline, defeated Dorothy Kleeb, Winchester, 6—0, 6—0.

Mrs. David Stone, Brookline, won from Constance Curtis, Belmont, by default.

Mrs. Kendall Preston, Brookline, defeated Katherine Gilbert, Winchester, 6—3, 6—3.

Second Round

Mrs. Roger Griswold, Dedham, defeated Emily A. Lincoln, Brookline, 10—8, 6—4.

Virginia Ellis, Brookline, defeated Mrs. David Stone, Brookline, 6—0, 6—4.

Margaret Blake, Brookline, defeated Mrs. Maurice Fremont-Smith, Boston, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. Whitfield Painter, Dedham, defeated Mrs. William A. Martin, Dedham, 6—0, 6—1.

Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, defeated Mrs. Kendall Preston, Brookline, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. William M. Sheddon, Concord, defeated Mrs. J. Lewis Bremer, Boston, 6—8, 6—3, 6—2.

Charlotte Glutting Medalist

PINEHURST, N. C., March 20 (AP)—Charlotte Glutting of South Orange, N. J., captured the medal with a 79 yesterday as a field of 74 battled over the No. 3 course here in qualifying play for the thirty-second annual women's North and South golf championship. Edith A. Quier of Reading, Penna., finished second with an 80, while two strokes back was Jane Brooks of Nyack, N. Y. Aniela Gorczyca of Fort Worth, Texas, the southern champion, shot an 84. Scores of 92 or better were required to make the championship flight without a playoff. Two players, Mrs. Joseph Lawlow of New Rochelle, N. Y., and Mrs. Halbert J. Blue of Pittsburgh, scored 93's and played off for the final place in the first 16, with Mrs. Lawlow winning after two holes.

Terry Elected at Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 20 (AP)—Henry P. B. Terry '35 of Bernardsville, N. J., was elected captain last night of the Yale squash racquets team for next season.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

Evidently No Idle Boast

ONLY a short time ago Lester R. Stoefen of Los Angeles, Calif., is said to have made the remark that he was going to be a member of the United States Davis Cup team of 1934, and, while he has for some time been regarded as a likely prospect for an American Davis Cup team some year, he did not show enough tennis last year to assure him of a place on this year's squad. His ranking for 1933 was third in the singles, which would naturally leave two men above him when picking out players for the team.

Has Certainly Made Good

Since making his statement, however, the Los Angeles player has certainly given every indication of making good. He took part in the Bermuda singles, and when the result of the final round was posted, it was his name that was given as the winner, and in taking this title he disposed of Wilmer L. Allison Jr., No. 2 ranking player in the United States. Not satisfied with this, he came back to his homeland and won the United States indoor singles title. In accomplishing this result he mowed down Francis X. Shields, who is rated as the No. 1 man in United States lawn tennis circles. Just now there doesn't seem to be any more United States players for Stoefen to defeat in order to make himself the leading Davis Cup player for America.

Also Fine Doubles Player

But this is not all that can be said in favor of Stoefen as a Davis Cup possibility. Not satisfied with winning these two singles championship titles in the short space of two or three weeks, Stoefen completed the picture by sharing in the winning of the doubles title in both tournaments. His partner in the Bermuda championships was Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., while his United States indoor doubles partner was George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago. His victory in the United States tournament was not at all surprising, as this pair won the United States outdoor doubles championship last year. As a rule, it has not been customary to have the same players play the singles and doubles in Davis Cup play. It is also not at all likely that Lott would qualify for the singles play; but it begins to look as if about all the United States Davis Cup selecting committee would have to do would be to find another singles player to add to Stoefen and Lott. At any rate, it looks very much as if Stoefen had not made any idle boast in his alleged remarks.

* * *

And the Last Mile Was the Best

If memory serves us right, one of the leading track and field coaches in the United States recently made the remark that if the one-mile run was to be covered at the rate of 4m. 6s., the man who would be the first to do it was Glenn V. Cunningham of the University of Kansas. It is true that no one has yet run it in that time; but after Cunningham had won the one-mile run in Madison Square Garden, New York, Saturday night, in 4m. 8.4s., with such a sterling mile runner as Gene G. Venzke, former holder of the indoor mile record of 4m. 10s., 30 yards behind, the number of persons who thought that the American coach was a little too optimistic in his claims decreased materially. When one stops to consider that this was the second fastest time in which a mile had ever been run, that it was on an indoor track, and that Cunningham finished so far ahead of Venzke, the time looks even better. It is to be hoped that Cunningham will some time this spring or summer be finding himself running a mile outdoors with William R. Bonthron of Princeton as one of his competitors. Conditions being right, we would be perfectly willing to go on record as stating that one or the other would run the distance in 4m. 6s., or better; but we would hate to have to forecast which would be the next record holder.

Iannicelli Victor In U. S. Open Squash, But Is Given Battle

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 20—Thomas Iannicelli, Essex Club professional, met with considerable opposition from the latest amateur star, Frank A. Sieverman 3d of Bayside Tennis Club and New York Athletic Club champion teams, before he could enter the semifinal round of the United States open squash tennis championship at the Shelton Club, yesterday.

Iannicelli, who was the challenger last year for the title, won by Frank J. Ward, City Athletic Club, found it hard work to defeat the schoolboy, who was also winner of the national Class B title last month, and only his greater experience gave him the upper hand. The score, 15—9, 15—5, 15—12, hardly indicates the fine play of young Sieverman, as he handled the difficult service of the Essex Club coach well, causing many handouts, and scoring freely with clever changes of pace.

The other match of the evening found James T. Reid, coach at Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, with all his old-time skill, and he won in straight games from Robert J. Cahill, now stationed at Bronxville Field Club, where his recent work in squash racquets has told on his former smashing skill, which brought him to the finals of the open squash tennis championship when he was working with Walter A. Kinsella as assistant at Fraternity Squash Tennis Club. He ran still hit hard, but the diminutive Scotchman at the Brooklyn Heights Club was able to handle his shots well, and his best smashes were generally returned. Reid also was the craftier player, and his change of pace told on the accuracy of Cahill. This was also won in straight games, 15—5, 15—13, 15—9.

Harry F. Wolf, national amateur champion, will encounter the coach of his home club, New York Athletic Club, Rowland Dufton, in one of the third-round matches this evening, while the other will bring Harold Kelly, coach at Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, against another former assistant of Kinsella, Leo T. Collins, now professional at Block Hall. The summary:

United States Squash Tennis Open Championship—Third Round

Thomas Iannicelli, Essex Club, defeated Frank A. Sieverman 3d, Bayside Tennis Club, 15—9, 15—5, 15—12.

James T. Reid, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, defeated Robert J. Cahill, Block Hall Club, 15—5, 15—13, 15—8.

Glenn Evans Takes Lead in Individual Division of A. B. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., March 20—Pekin and Peoria teams will monopolize the American Bowling Congress tournament alleys tonight and while Fort Worth, Texas, and a few surrounding towns are billed Tuesday, A. B. C. officials do not anticipate any real changes among the leaders until the next invasion of out-of-town teams. Syracuse is sending a battery of 37 teams into action Thursday, mixing with Quints from Milwaukee, Grand Rapids, Rochester and Elmhurst, Ill.

This year's A. B. C. tournament is the smallest in several years, but it certainly does not lack class. All of the better teams of the country are scheduled.

More big totals were rolled yesterday in the minor events, but the five-man leaders remained undisturbed last night. Glenn Evans, Canton, Ohio, crashed through to the top spot in the singles division by virtue of a torrid 705 total. A pair, Joseph Jerman and Joseph Motika, moved into second place in the doubles division, with a count of 1249. John White scored a nine-game aggregate of 1926 to vault into second place in the all-events class.

American Bowling Congress officials and executive committeemen are arriving in town from all parts of the country for the special meeting Wednesday. The annual A. B. C. convention will be held Friday and a merry battle is expected to be staged between Syracuse and Grand Rapids for the 1935 show.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

New York (N.) 7, Brooklyn (N.) 4.
Chicago (N.) 7, Portland (P. C. L.) 3.

Three Leafs On National League All-Star Team

Frank Boucher and Lester Patrick Only Holdovers From 1933

TORONTO, March 20 (AP)—The powerful Toronto Maple Leafs placed three men on the 1934 National Hockey League All-Star team, announced last night. The team is picked annually for the Canadian press by a poll of sports editors and hockey writers in National League cities.

Thirty-five writers cast ballots in the contest and Charley Conacher came closest to unanimous selection. The big Leaf wing, the league's scoring champion, polled 33 first-team votes.

Gardiner, the acrobatic goalie of the Black Hawks, was a standout in the race for net-minder, receiving 28 first-team votes against two apiece for Worters, George Hainsworth of Toronto and Tiny Thompson of Boston. Worters easily beat out Wilf Cude of Detroit, Thompson and Andy Aitkenhead of the Rangers for the second-team post.

Boucher Is Popular

Boucher was another popular choice with 24 first-team votes against six for Primeau who distanced Hooley Smith of the Montreal Maroons and Marty Barry of Boston for the second team. Howie Morenz, Montreal Canadiens' star, who was an almost unanimous choice for the All-Star team two years ago, received only one first-team vote and two for the second squad.

The contests for the other berths all were much closer. Jackson won the left wing post by a margin of only two votes over the veteran Joliat, who has completed one of his greatest campaigns. Jackson polled 17 votes against 15 for the little Canadiens' flash.

For the defense positions, Lionel Conacher, brother of Charley, and Clancy both received 17 votes to send Johnson and Shore to the second team. Shore barely made the alternate grade for he and Earl Seibert of the Rangers each received 10 votes for the first team and eight for the second team. The Boston veteran was given the call only because eight of Shore's first-team votes were for right defense, the job at stake. Seibert received six for that position.

Bill Cook on Second Team

Bill Cook, named to the first team a year ago, won his second-team berth this time in a battle of ballots with Larry Aurie of Detroit and Jimmy Ward of the Maroons. Paul Thompson of Chicago was the only other left winger who got more than one vote.

Patrick was named as coach for the fourth consecutive year, but his margin over Irvin was only 18 to 13. Two votes went to Jack Adams of Detroit and two to Tommy Gorman of Chicago. The teams:

1934 National Hockey League All-Star Teams

First Team		Second Team
Jackson (T.), lw		lw, W. Cook (N.)
Boucher (B.), c		c, Primeau (T.)
Conacher (T.), rw		rw, Joliat (C.)
Conacher (B. H.), ld		rd, Shore (B.)
Clancy (T.), rd		ld, Johnson (R.)
Gardiner (B. H.), g		g, Worters (A.)

American Bowling Congress Leaders

Individual

Glenn Evans, Canton	705
Charles Kaley, St. Louis	687
Fred Lins, Milwaukee	678
Pierce Myers, Cincinnati	677
Eugene Haley, Racine, Wis.	676

Doubles

Lee Foster-Lou Dumar, Highland Park, Mich	1303
Joseph Jerman-Joseph Motika, Cleveland	1249
E. Brunner-E. Holden, Eu Claire, Wis.	1248
J. Wolken-H. Summers, St. Louis	1242
B. Cohen-W. Glaub, St. Louis	1239

All Events

Fred Weber, Milwaukee	1956
John White, Sioux City, Iowa	1926
John FitzGerald, St. Louis	1839
Fred Lins, Milwaukee	1836
Hy Hegna, Milwaukee	1834

Five-Man Event

Employers' Mutual, Milwaukee	3032
Speer's, Racine, Wis.	2926
Bunde Upmeyers, Milwaukee	2918
Thornton Brewery, Chicago	2869
Virginia Recreation, St. Louis	2830

U. S. Amateur Hockey March 23-25

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP)—Eight associations of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States have nominated teams for the national amateur hockey championships, it was revealed when the draw was made yesterday. The championships will be held in Madison Square Garden Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The entries include teams from the Adirondack, Michigan, Allegheny, Metropolitan, Central, Southern, Middle States and New England Associations.

Pennsylvania Is Best Balanced Team in League

Ten Victories in 12 Games Gives Penn Basketball Team Title

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League (Final Standing)

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst.	P.C.
Pennsylvania	10	2	347	278	.833
Cornell	9	3	389	337	.750
Yale	7	5	385	348	.583
Princeton	7	5	417	329	.583
Dartmouth	6	6	378	349	.500
Columbia	3	9	334	391	.250
Harvard	0	12	280	495	.000

Well balanced in scoring power and on defense, the University of Pennsylvania varsity won the Eastern Intercollegiate Basket Ball League championship this season, taking 10 games and losing only two. Over the 12-game schedule, Penn lost only to Yale and Cornell and both of these games were close. Starting out with a three-game winning streak over Harvard and Dartmouth, the new titleholders were momentarily stopped when the Eli scored a 35-to-28 victory. The Penn boys got right back into their winning stride, however, taking the next four games before the Cornell defeat.

Cornell finished second in the standing with nine victories and three setbacks. Yale and the high-scoring Princeton five were tied for third place with a record of seven and five. The Tigers walked away with team scoring honors, totaling 417 points over the 12-game schedule, but their defense was not tight enough to keep them in the running. Cornell totaled 389 points and Yale 385. Pennsylvania easily had the best defensive record, holding opponents to 278 points. The closest to this record was Princeton with 329. The scores of the games follow:

Pennsylvania	31	Harvard	19
Pennsylvania	38	Harvard	22
Pennsylvania	19	Dartmouth	18
Yale	35	Pennsylvania	28
Pennsylvania	26	Yale	22
Pennsylvania	24	Cornell	22
Pennsylvania	31	Columbia	15
Pennsylvania	38	Dartmouth	22
Cornell	36	Pennsylvania	21
Pennsylvania	37	Princeton	27
Pennsylvania	29	Columbia	24
Pennsylvania	28	Princeton	26
Cornell	30	Columbia	29
Cornell	40	Dartmouth	33
Yale	41	Cornell	31
Princeton	33	Cornell	25
Cornell	30	Columbia	29
Cornell	36	Yale	27
Cornell	42	Harvard	28
Cornell	37	Dartmouth	31
Cornell	38	Princeton	27
Cornell	34	Harvard	33
Yale	41	Harvard	21
Yale	34	Columbia	26
Yale	40	Dartmouth	31
Princeton		Yale	29
Princeton	36	Yale	29
Dartmouth	33	Yale	19
Yale	36	Columbia	28
Yale	37	Harvard	21
Princeton	48	Harvard	19
Princeton	42	Columbia	31
Dartmouth	31	Princeton	30
Columbia	36	Princeton	29
Princeton	46	Harvard	19
Princeton	31	Dartmouth	22
Dartmouth	54	Harvard	30
Dartmouth	48	Columbia	28
Dartmouth	48	Harvard	28
Dartmouth	34	Columbia	22
Columbia	39	Harvard	25
Columbia	48	Harvard	35

John J. Ferraro '34, Cornell forward, captured individual scoring honors of the season by accounting for 129 points, 49 floor goals and 31 from the foul line. Alfred E. Bonniwell '35, newly elected captain of the Dartmouth team, was a close second with 126 points. Bonniwell scored the greatest number of foul goals, 32. Four men scored more than 100 points, while only one topped that figure last season. John E. Seibert '34, Princeton forward who led the league in scoring last year with a total of 103 points, placed fourth this season. The individual scorers follow:

Player, Position, College	Goals F'r	Goals F'l	Pts
J. J. Ferraro '34, f, Cornell	49	31	129
A. E. Bonniwell '35, f, Dartm'th	47	32	126
R. K. Fairman '34, f, Princeton	46	20	112
J. E. Seibert '34, f, Princeton	38	25	101
O. W. McDowell '34, c, Columbia	40	18	98
L. M. Preed '36, g, Cornell	40	16	96
R. L. Freeman '35, c, Penn	34	19	87
E. H. Nikkel '34, f, Yale	38	11	87
E. J. Miles Jr. '35S, g, Yale	34	19	87
N. D. Houck '34, f, Cornell	37	11	85
A. Hashagen '35, g, Penn	27	21	75
R. E. Wilson 3d '36, c, Yale	24	16	64
B. H. Reese Jr. '34, g, Yale	26	11	63
J. L. Grebauskas '35, g, Princetn	23	16	62
W. J. Meisel '34, f, Columbia	26	7	59
H. A. MacMillan Jr. '36, g, Prctn	25	8	58
James De Angelis '35S, f, Yale	23	11	57
J. K. Edwards '34, f, Dartmouth	24	8	56
D. S. Kellett '34, g, Pennsylvania	18	18	54
P. A. Donnell '35, f, Pennsylv'a	24	6	54
J. G. Grady '36, Harvard	21	10	52
Thomas Tomb '35, f, Columbia	21	9	51
R. F. Asselin '35, f, Columbia	20	10	50
R. C. Boys '35, c, Harvard	19	12	50
R. J. Miller '34, c, Dartmouth	20	8	48
K. H. Larsen '34, c, Princeton	18	9	45
J. J. MacDonald '34, f, Penna	18	6	42
R. G. Fletcher Jr. '35, g, Harv'd	17	8	42
E. W. Merry '34, f, Harvard	15	6	36
T. Z. Maroon '36, f, Columbia	14	6	34
W. D. Nash '36, g, Columbia	11	10	32
E. A. Downer '36, c, Cornell	13	5	31
R. C. Ernst '36, f, Harvard	9	11	29
H. W. Kraszewski '34, g, Dart'th	8	12	28
G. V. Comfort '36, f, Harvard	12	4	28
H. H. Kozloff '35, g, Penna	10	6	26
G. R. Stangle '34, g, Dartmouth	11	3	25
F. W. Hubbell '35, g, Dartm'th	8	6	22
Sydney Krivitsky '35, f, Dart'th	9	3	21
J. F. Ferriter '34, g, Harvard	7	7	21
W. A. F. Saner '34, f, Yale	8	4	20
J. R. McGraw '34, c, Cornell	7	3	17
F. H. Croninger Jr. '35, g, Dart.	5	5	15
G. H. Goss '34, c, Dartmouth	5	4	14
S. A. Voelker '34, c, Cornell	5	4	14
W. H. Foote '35, f, Cornell	5	4	14
R. K. Morse '35, f, Harvard	5	1	11
R. L. Nevitt '36, f, Princeton	3	3	9
J. S. Pennypacker '35, f, Penna	4	1	9
J. A. Davis Jr. '36, g, Dartm'th	3	3	8
J. P. Weaver '35, g, Princeton	4	0	8
C. B. Ceppi '34, f, Princeton	3	1	7
W. F. Henderson '34, g, Harvard	3	1	7
J. W. Samuels '34, f, Princeton	1	3	5
P. C. Klein '35, g, Yale	1	3	5
S. Z. Maroon '36, c, Columbia	2	0	4
J. J. Watral '36, g, Columbia	2	0	4
J. A. Dickinson '35, f, Dartmouth	2	0	4
Morris Levine '34, c, Dartmouth	2	0	4
W. T. Tilden 2d '36, f, Princeton	2	0	4
R. K. Willett '34, f, Princeton	2	0	4
J. C. Wilson Jr. '35, g, Cornell	1	1	3
H. D. Kellogg Jr. '35, f, Yale	1	0	2
P. S. Cleaveland '36, c, Dartm'th	1	0	2
D. B. Bates '35, g, Harvard	1	0	2
E. B. Murray '35, c, Princeton	1	0	2
K. J. Adzigian '36, f, Harvard	0	2	2
J. R. McKernan '36, c, Darmouth	0	2	2
E. A. Brominski '36, f, Columbia	0	1	1
E. G. Underhill '36, f, Columbia	0	1	1

Waldorf Named Coach

MANHATTAN, Kansas, March 20 (AP)—The appointment of Lynn O. Waldorf as football coach of Kansas State College, succeeding A. N. (Bo) McMillin, was announced yesterday by M. F. Ahern, athletic director. Waldorf, who played tackle at Syracuse, will resign as athletic director and head coach at Oklahoma A. and M. College.

Hashagen Given Kiefaber Cup

PHILADELPHIA, March 20 (AP)—Kenneth A. Hashagen '35, guard on the University of Pennsylvania's championship basketball team, yesterday was awarded the Arthur Blaine Kiefaber Cup as the member of the quintet who was of most value. Penn won the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League title. He scored 133 points during the season.

National Bond & Share Corp.

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—Reporting for the year ended Feb. 28, the National Bond & Share Corporation, an investment trust, shows net asset value of $42.08 a share compared with $31.15 on Feb. 28, 1933.

Japan a Threat Perry Reveals On Return Home

English Ace Expects That Country to Reach Davis Cup Challenge Round

LONDON, March 20 (AP)—Frederick J. Perry, ace of Great Britain's Davis Cup forces, returned from an Australian tour yesterday with his arms loaded with trophies and his mind set on a rather startling discovery—that Japan, and not Australia or the United States, offers the chief threat to Britain's tennis rule.

"They have a pair of youngsters, Hideo Nishimura and Jiro Fujikura, both better than Jiro Sato and Ryosuke Nunoi, the veterans, and that's plenty good," he said. "The crucial match probably will come between Australia and Japan at Wimbledon in May, with the winner meeting the United States in the interzone final.

Japanese Good on Grass

"My guess is that we will meet Japan in the challenge round. They will be mean to beat on the grass at Wimbledon."

Perry came back from Australia and way stations "feeling great," but lacking respect for the ability of J. H. (Jack) Crawford, the Anzac ace who won only once in their four major meetings last year, but always made the going rugged. Australia won't be the threat in 1934 that it was in 1933, when Crawford, Vivian B. McGrath, Don P. Turnbull and Adrian K. Quist went to the European zone finals against Great Britain.

"Crawford definitely is not the player he was," Perry said. "He has never been as good since I beat him in the American finals at Forest Hills last summer, and he doesn't seem much interested in tennis now."

Perry is willing to concede the United States the doubles match in any Davis Cup play, but he fails to see where any combination can be developed overseas that can challenge him and Bunny Austin in singles. He thinks Francis X. Shields, top-ranked American, and Lester R. Stoefen, the big Californian who won the United States indoor title, are the likeliest United States singles pair, but he doesn't seem inclined to worry about them.

Austin Dangerous on Grass

"You must remember," he says, "that Austin is one of the world's greatest on the grass courts at Wimbledon and it will be no fun for anyone meeting him. Besides, the odds are on our side because we're on our home grounds and have nothing to worry about except the challenge round."

Regarding reports that he might eventually join Bill Tilden's professional troupe, Perry professed to be "completely in the dark" but he left a very definite impression that he wouldn't be offended if he were made an offer. He expects to defend his American title "if the British Tennis Association sends me" and thinks he might settle permanently in the United States some day.

America and Italy Motorboats Share

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 19 (AP)—America's first venture into international Class X outboard motorboat racing has been successful and young Horace Tennes of Chicago holds the William Randolph Hearst trophy today.

But Italy is still supreme in the 12-liter inboard class. Stocky Antonio Becchi finished with a comfortable margin in all three heats for the Victor Bendix trophy. His slim Lia V, capable of turning out 500 horsepower, was lengths better than the Delphines VI and VII—nearer than any other American boats to its equal.

Wykoff Returns to Track

LOS ANGELES, March 20 (AP)—Frank Wykoff, former University of Southern California sprinter, returned to competition Saturday by running the 100-yard dash in 9.9s. in a track and field meet between the Trojans and an all-star team composed of alumni and freshmen. Bill Sexton, U. S. C.'s sensational pole vaulter, vaulted 14 feet for the second time this week to beat Bid Graber, holder of the unofficial world record at 14ft. 4⅜in.

Blackbeard Wins First Race

NASSAU, Bahamas, March 19 (AP)—Blackbeard, skippered by Charles Artesga of Nassau, won the Nassau Sailing Club's first race for the Royal Yacht Squadron Cup Saturday. Governor Clifford was second in Joanna; Lewis Young, sailing Corsair, was third and Walter Moore fourth and last. The second race will be sailed Wednesday.

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Home Building and Gardening

Hobbies and Hints

Gardening on an Old Homestead

Dayton, Wash.

Dear Friends:

Ever since I can remember I have wished to live on an old family homestead, with old-fashioned flowers, shrubs and vines, and three years ago this dream was realized, when I came to live on a farm, on which for 57 years my husband's parents, with their family, have lived, until we came on it to live. The mother was a great lover of flowers, so the place was a bower of beauty, of trees, flowers and shrubs, where they had been so lovingly placed by her efforts. However, the many years had left them root-bound and run-out in many places, so in planning new gardens, rockeries and pools, the Monitor letters have been a great inspiration to me.

My aim has been to build up the new, while retaining as much of the old as possible, thereby keeping for the family many of the sweet memories of the old gardens.

At the back of the place, sloping quite abruptly from the lanes, was a lovely natural setting for a rockery, and which had never been planted, so we worked this into terraces of irregular width of three to five feet in depth, placing rocks to support each terrace, with a winding path near the center, up to a plum tree at the summit, with a row of lovely sugar maples providing a background along the lane. Among the rocks are planted creeping things, with the terraces planted to beds of annuals.

At the base of the rockery, at the right of the path, is formed a natural triangle, which is planted to giant pansies, with the rock outline continuing to the side gate, where it incloses a large bed of lilies of the valley.

Crossing this path, which leads to the barns, another gentle slope rises toward the road, which I now have nearly ready for the pool. Against the fence, as a background, I have transplanted climbing roses, in front of those I shall have groups of lower growing things, then in the semicircle of the bank the pool will be built, while to the lower side, along the path, will be a rose garden getting its irrigation from drain pipes placed at the bottom of the pool.

To all Garden Page readers, who have for some reason been unable to attain their hearts' desire, I would say—don't lose hope, for it was many, many years before mine was fulfilled, and I now find much joy and satisfaction in working out gardening problems with the most interesting growing things, endeavoring to create a lovely background for our most delightful home with its marvelous view of hills and valleys.

Each year one of the church societies in town sponsors a flower show which creates much interest and friendly rivalry in growing of lovely gardens in the community.

I am making a scrapbook of Monitor Garden Page clippings, for future reference.

I hope gardeners everywhere will help to keep this page alive, for I know from experience that it's the only gardening pleasures which many readers have.

(Mrs.) A. G. L.

* * *

A Cactus That Has Traveled

Eugene, Ore.

Dear Garden Editor:

The Christmas Cactus seems to be a lively topic for our Home Building and Garden Page. I am so grateful for what has been printed, for now I know how to take better care of my plant, especially as to its soil requirements.

Our plant has been quite a traveler in its 14 years as a single plant. Mother obtained the tiny slip from her father when she visited her parents in Nebraska. In her Montana ranch home the slip took root in a glass of water and was potted. The next Thanksgiving it bloomed and again about Easter. Every year since, the cactus has bloomed at those seasons. Mother kept the plant for nine years and then it was too large to protect from freezing in the winter time. I then lived in a large town 35 miles from the ranch and had furnace heat, so mother gave me the cactus to keep.

Three years ago last December we moved to Oregon and decided to have the cactus shipped to our new home. I took it to our florist to care for until I was ready for it, and a week before Christmas the plant came by express. When we took off its packing we were so happy to find it a mass of bloom to cheer us through our first holiday season away from my childhood home. The plant lost a few "leaves" but otherwise it stood the long trip well.

The cactus has a four-foot spread, some branches are upright while others are drooping.

(Mrs.) N. H. P.

* * *

Where Spring Winds Are Strong

Amarillo, Texas

Dear Friends:

The garden letters are a source of much pleasure to me and I am writing Monitor gardeners for information:

My garden is mainly a perennial one, as our hard, dry spring winds make seed germination difficult. It is necessary to sprinkle them several times a day, or cover them with burlap, or both. Even then, I have had more disappointments than successes.

The peony and iris are my best beloved, and I am building a collection of hardy phlox, both spring and summer bloomers. These with flowering shrubs and vines form the backbone of my planting, although of course I have a few varieties of narcissus and tulips, and other perennials, as pinks, sweet Williams, chrysanthemums and several varieties of Canterbury bells.

In November I put out about 100 choice rose cuttings, about one-third under glass, and hilled the dirt entirely over the others. The latter method seems to do better here as the young shoots aren't so tender. Every one seems to be growing, but it remains to be seen how many survive our springs, and thrive on their own roots.

One of my favorite planting combinations is the annual ageratum—the dwarf—planted in front of the salmon-rose lilliput zinnia. These colors are lovely together. Both flowers bloom a long time and both cut well.

This spring I am going to try some of the new scabiosas and annual Canterbury bells. I am going to buy real good seed and limit myself to these two new ones.

(Mrs.) G. N.

* * *

Bulbs Are Fascinating

Pacific Palisades, Calif.

Dear Friends:

Since this column has been such a source of inspiration and pleasure to me and I look forward to the Tuesday Monitor for the Garden Page, among others, I have been wondering if I can't make a small contribution about my garden. I am only an amateur gardener and the garden itself an infant of almost two, but what I lack in knowledge I make up in enthusiasm.

I have a small patio, inclosed by a brick wall on one side and the house on the other. The entire plot is but 20 feet long and 10 feet wide, but it is so loaded with flowers and so many new and interesting bulbs are hidden away in it. Tulips, jonquils, narcissus, some yellow hooped variety which I am so anxious to see bloom, calochortus alluus, but I much prefer its English name, Fairy Bell or Lantern of the Fairies. Isn't that lovely? Also freesia, tritonia, crocata, brodiaea, grape hyacinth or Miscara heavenly blue. There is also a pool in the patio which is full of goldfish, always hungry, some cat-tails, water lilacs and one or two frogs to make music at night. Around the pool there are several different shades of day lilies, blue forget-me-nots in clumps which never fade no matter how hot the sun gets and three beautiful Guernsey lilies. I call them feather dusters as that is just what the flowers remind me of, very lovely and a dainty shade of henna. During December I sowed many different kinds of California wild flower seed which will put in an appearance early in the spring. If any of you gardeners have never had the thrill of wild flowers in your own garden, don't miss this treat as they are a source of joy, each little new flower that greets you. There are columbines, a lovely Star of Bethlehem plant, trailing verbena which hangs gracefully over the edge of the pool and has never stopped blooming, violets trailing and sharing honors with a wild strawberry plant.

We have brought wild ferns from the mountains and planted them on the shady side of the patio in a thick bed of leaf mold also from the mountains. In the back of the house is the rose garden, and what is so lovely as a beautiful rose? They have never stopped blooming. (Mrs.) G. S. S.

Mrs. S., please send us your full name and address for our files.—Editor.

Improving the Soil

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GARDENERS everywhere are interested in soil. It is the common denominator with which we all work who love to grow things. As one travels about it is interesting to watch the various types of soil formation and to observe the different crops for which the soil is used. Through the years man has learned that certain soil will grow certain flowers or vegetables superlatively well. In California a few locations grow sweet peas better than any other spot in the temperate zone; Idaho valleys produce splendid baking potatoes; Colorado grows deliciously-flavored cantaloupes; New Jersey's sandy loam produces glorious roses; Holland's deep, black soil grows vigorous bulbs; the heavy, dark loam around Concord, Mass., grows delicious asparagus.

Garden lovers have studied soils through the ages. In Palestine, according to the Old Testament, the patriarchs studied soils and fertilization; the Romans, through the writings of Columella, Cato, and Pliny, knew many of the fundamentals of successful soil utilization. During the Middle Ages little progress was made, except for the "fallowing principle," whereby the soil was left idle every third year. The idea of crop rotation has been credited to Lord Townshend, an English gentleman, who did a great deal for agriculture.

The soil on the earth's surface is as the bloom on a peach. Moreover, only a fraction of the soil of the globe is of benefit to man; if we eliminate the bleak areas at each pole, all the deserts, all the water areas, mountain tops above timber line, and the areas of infertile earth, the percentage of the total surface available for vegetation must be comparatively small.

There are about 70 known chemical elements in soil, 10 of which are essential to the growth of healthy plants. In our nation we have gone blithely ahead and used up plant foods; in the Old World, gardeners and farmers watch their soils with solicitous care. Everything possible is saved to return to the soil.

That is why our friends from Poland, Lithuania, and Italy have been successful in the rehabilitation of worn-out farms in the northeastern part of the United States, so well portrayed in the recent novel, "As the Earth Turns."

Every one of us who delves in the soil may safely assume that our garden soils can be improved. That is the criterion by which good gardening may be measured. The next article will describe some recent Russian investigations. H. S. P.

(Article II will run next Tuesday).

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Rhapsody of a Suburban Gardener

"About this time" the seedsman gay
His Catalogue doth mail.
'Twill get there on a morning gray
With rain, and sleet, and hail;
But when that wrapper is espied
The breakfast it is shoved aside,
The paper to the floor doth slide—
Unread each headlined tale.

It may be train-time—what of that?
"A sprint will turn the trick!"
His wife may bring both coat and hat,
And beg he'll don them "Quick!"
(He's a commuter, understand.)
He turns the leaves with eager hand,
And feels his lungs with spring expand—
And to his chair doth stick!

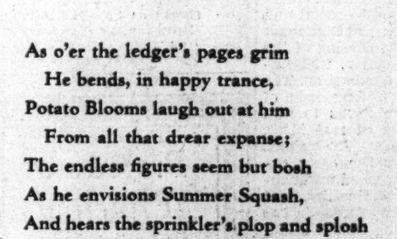
At the last minute up he leaps,
And hurtles for his train;
Yet, madly bounding, time he keeps
To this roseate refrain:
"Boy, those tomatoes must be fine—
Pippins, for sure—that kind for mine!
When good old Jones comes out to dine
He'll have a yellow pain!"

At a hair-raising risk of limb
The moving train he mounts!
The thought of seed obsesses him—
By peck, by pound, by ounce!
Exhausted, on a seat he sinks,
And goes off into happy thinks,
Oblivious of nods and winks,
Till this he doth announce:

"A garden is the only thing
To keep your spirits light!
I'd be as happy as a king
To dig from morn till night!
It's living, sure, to have a place,
A decent bit of earthly space,
Where you can weed, and hoe, and chase
The blues clean out of sight!"

On this, his Catalogue so dear
He slips from 'neath his arm—
Where, from the first, his neighbors near
Have viewed it with alarm—
And now begins the Rhapsody
Of Juicy Corn, and Early Pea,
Of Crispy Cuke, and Strawberree,
From his vest-pocket farm.

He knows not when the train pulls in!
Friends speed him on his way!
Rapt eyes, serenely wagging chin,
Proclaim the siren's sway!
He buttonholes one dauntless friend
Who's warranted an ear to lend,
And talks until he *must* attend
To business of the day!



As o'er the ledger's pages grim
He bends, in happy trance,
Potato Blooms laugh out at him
From all that drear expanse;
The endless figures seem but bosh
As he envisions Summer Squash,
And hears the sprinkler's plop and slosh
O'er green and growing plants!

And soon, at home, on sunny sills,
Broad boxes sit about,
The which with dreamy zeal he tills,
So happy he could shout!
Thus bland old Mother Nature gets
Her innings, and with glee upsets
The modern city walls, and lets
Her loyal children out!

MINNIE LEONA UPTON

Gabriele Roberts Sullivan

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Courtesy Fraser & Son, Ltd., Pasadena, Calif., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Calendula Chrysantha or Sunshine. One of the 1934 Débutantes in Garden Society.

Débutantes of the Garden

All-American Team of Flowers and Vegetables for 1934

By W. T. Tapley

New York State Agricultural Experiment Station

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva, N. Y.

THE selection of the world's outstanding new flower and vegetable originations by 10 recognized flower authorities and 10 leading vegetable authorities in different climatic sections of the United States has added greatly to the prestige of these new sorts as they are offered in the current seed catalogues. Each of these experts, members of the American Seed Trade Association, has trial grounds under his supervision where new introductions may be entered and grown under competitive conditions. At the end of the season the findings of the 10 testers are compared and the winners determined on the basis of adaptability over the widest planting territory and the likely appeal to the greater number of gardeners. Of course those varieties which gain the coveted awards must in themselves be outstanding in comparison to existing varieties of the same kind.

The 1934 list has been released and offers many interesting new things to try in the garden. These lists comprise 15 flowers and 12 vegetables, new debutantes, for the flower garden and new attractive sorts for the vegetable gardener. The following flowers were separated out as being especially worthy of space in this year's garden:

Gold Medal

Calendula, Chrysenthe or Sunshine.
Petunia, Pink Gem.
Larkspur, Rosamond.
Linaria, Fairy Bouquet.

Award of Merit

Verbena, Dannebrog.
Aster, Los Angeles.
Canterbury Bell, Liberty Bell.
Petunia, Maximum Double Fringed.
Hunnemania, Sunlight.
Marigold, Dwarf Monarch Strain.

Special Mention

Larkspur, Blue Bell.
Verbena, Spectrum Red, Cerise Queen.
Aster, Silvery Rose.
Chrysanthemum, Eldorado.
Scabiosa, Giant Annual Hybrids.

The first gold medal winner of 1934 is a Calendula introduced in England last year but coming originally from Australia. It has large flowers, 4 inches across, clear butter-cup yellow, stems about 30 inches tall. The petals are very wide, loosely arranged, incurved at the center and reflexed at the edges, somewhat like a chrysanthemum. Pink Gem, the Petunia gaining the second gold medal, comes from California and is the first of a charming new race of miniature Petunias. The plants are small, neat and very compact, about 6 inches high, covered with 2-inch flowers in shades of pink. The third winner, Larkspur, Rosamond, unfortunately cannot be supplied this season due to insufficient seed stocks, but it will be available in 1935. A pure rose self-colored, Tall Double Stock Flowered Larkspur, it is quite outstanding in its class.

A new linaria, Fairy Bouquet, the last of the gold medal winners, comes in mixed colors such as rose, yellow, pink, lavender, carmine, red, violet, white and salmon. This new strain has a more compact growth, eight inches tall, and the flowers are extra large, appearing like miniature snapdragons. A further attraction is that it will bloom in eight weeks from seeding. All of these new introductions will bring new thrills and furnish you with new flowers for bouquets and the shows.

Of equal importance is the list of new vegetables, for these are of great economic value as well as having appetizing appeal. Last year's winners gave us the new Pritchard tomato, the Honey Rock Canteloupe, New Stringless Greenpod Bean and many others. For 1934 the list is equally intriguing.

Gold Medal

Radish, Glowing Ball.
Beet, Asgrow Wonder.
Carrot, Morse's Bunching.

Award of Merit

Beet, Perfected Detroit.
Cabbage, Penn State Ballhead.
Endive, Batavian Full Heart.
Cucumber, The Barteldes.
Parsley, Peerless.

Special Mention

Sweet Corn, Kingcross Bantam.
Sweet Corn, Stowell's Evergreen Hybrid.
Beet, Good for All.
Beet, Little Marvel.

The vegetable with the highest rating for 1934 was entered by a seedsman from Holland. It is a round forcing short top radish with an almost orange glow to its bright scarlet skin. The beet, winner of second place, is an Early Wonder type, a deep red throughout; large, semi-flat, very uniform and smooth. A carrot to be called Morse's Bunching is the third gold medal vegetable for 1934, it is cylindrical, half-long, of ideal size; shape and tops for bunching. Eight other vegetables were considered worthy of mention. Each year brings new vegetables and flowers sturdier and healthier and handsomer for our gardens. The selections represent the most useful and greatest contributions of the year to the gardens of America.

When Spring Unlocks the Soil

The Rush of Pruning and Feeding Plants Is On

By Kenneth Stalcup

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the first things to do in the spring is to prune the grapes, because they lose their sap woefully if we wait too long. Every branch should be cut back to two buds, and before one is half over the first vine there is a pile of discarded branches. It does not seem right to cut away so much, but the vines will not produce unless pruned properly.

The next thing to have our attention is the shrubs, and in order to prune them properly we should know the names of them, for not all shrubs can be pruned in the spring. Some of them produce their flowers on last year's wood, and if it is cut off there will be no flowers. Others produce their flowers on the new growth that springs either from the ground or from the buds on last year's canes, and such shrubs can be pruned back severely now. Some of the common shrubs which may be pruned in early spring are shrubalthea, barberry, dogwood (bush varieties), Hydrangea, snowberry, coralberry, Kerria, privet, honeysuckle, mock orange, Spirea (summer-flowering kinds, such as Anthony Waterer and Douglas) and Weigelia.

It is necessary to wait until after the flowering season to prune Deutzia, Pearlbush, Forsythia goldenbells, Spirea (the spring-flowering kinds: Vanhoutte and Thunberg Spireas), and Flowering Almond.

In pruning shrubs the idea is to keep them vigorous and shapely, and to do this the old wood should be cut nearly to the ground. The new growth will then come from the ground, and the bush will be full at the bottom instead of leggy. When you are pruning, bear in mind that the buds just below the cut place will grow into new branches. Never cut the top of a shrub off square unless you are training it for a hedge.

In pruning shade trees, the first thing to do is to cut out the dead wood. In cutting off a limb cut it back as closely as possible to the branch from which it springs. All scars of any size should be painted over with a pruning compound. Ordinary paint dries too quickly, allowing the surface to check so that insects can enter.

Pruning Roses

After the tree and shrub pruning is finished, we turn our attention to the roses. We have purposely left them to the last, because if they had been done first we should have been sure to get another frost, and the newly cut canes would freeze back 2 or 3 inches. So we let them go until we are quite sure the frost is not going to play any more serious pranks.

In pruning Hybrid Perpetuals, Hybrid Teas, and Polyanthas, the procedure for all is about the same. Any very weak growth should be cut out entirely. Cut main stems back to 2 or 3 eyes, making the cut just above a strong outside eye. Strong growing bushes do not need to be cut back as severely as weak ones.

Rugosa and brier roses should be pruned much the same as any shrub, cutting out the very old wood and topping other shoots back some to induce branching.

Ramblers and climbing roses should not be cut until after they are through flowering after which all of last year's wood on ramblers can be removed. Climbers, such as D. Van Fleet and Silver Moon, should not be cut as severely, as some of the best flowers come from two-year-old canes.

Dormant Spray

With warm days comes the need of spraying, for the tiny pests that feed on trees and shrubs are early to bestir themselves. The dormant spray that comes early can check untold hordes of insects. This first spray checks the scale that is harmless in appearance but which sucks the life out of every branch of tree or shrub it invades. Only this first spray can kill them, because they have a protective covering that needs a strong mixture to penetrate it, and such a spray must be put on now before the foliage is out, else the leaves will be burned.

It is impossible to do this spraying with a hand pump. It is better to have a high pressure power pump that will force the mixture into all the cracks and crevices of the bark so that an oily film covers everything. If the people on each street could band together to hire their spraying done all at the same time, the cost would be lessened and the individual would be in no danger of having his trees infested again from the trees in the next lot.

A really warm spring day, before the buds open and with no wind blowing, is an ideal time for this spraying. While the machine is going, it is well to go over the shrubs, because lilac, dogwood, flowering quince, and magnolias all harbor scale of some sort or other. Care must be taken that the evergreen are not touched for this first spray is so strong it will burn them.

Not until the nights are free of frost and the tips show through the mulch should the perennials and bulbs be uncovered. Often when tulips bloom unevenly, the bulbs are blamed for being poor, whereas all the time they were suffering from our own impatience to get the mulch off them. The whole purpose of a mulch is to protect the plant from the alternate freezings and thawings of spring. It is in no wise a winter blanket, rather a protection from that first hot spring sun that is followed by bitter cold freezes.

Every lawn, no matter how good, needs some special care in the spring. A fertilizer with a high nitrogen content is best for grass, as it makes a lush, deep-green growth, but the other elements for root growth must not be neglected. A 10-6-4 fertilizer will give excellent results. It should be scattered very thinly and then watered well so that the grass does not burn.

Almost every lawn would be benefited by a light covering of topsoil or, better still, a compost of peat-moss and topsoil and sand. This makes a spongy mixture that will not pack hard, conserves moisture, and aids root growth. If the stand of grass is thin in any places, seed can be scattered and raked in.

As the perennials begin to come up, the clumps that have grown too large can be divided. If the herbaceous border has not been revamped in several years, it would be well to dig the whole thing over and reset the plants. There will be certain perennials that have overgrown and will need thinning out drastically or they will crowd out some of the choicer kinds.

Dividing Perennials

Dividing is a simple matter. The clump is dug and the soil shaken off the roots. With the roots bare one can see where the clump can be pulled apart to make several individual plants. Such perennials as phlox, hardy asters, primroses are easily divided. Delphiniums, columbines, and lupines do not divide well, and new plants from seed are better.

Before resetting the plants it would be well to spade a heavy application of manure into the bed. As manure is becoming less available each year, peatmoss and a commercial fertilizer can be used in its place. The peatmoss supplies the necessary humus that plants delight in, and gratefully they send their roots into it. A top dressing of peatmoss is also a good thing.

Abies Fletcheri

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Clitheroe, Eng.

There is many a position in most gardens in which a shrub of average size is out of place, yet shrubby growth is needed. I refer to the corners of the lawn, the centers of small lawns, and the corners of square beds. For these situations nothing is loveller nor more appropriate in English gardens than Fletcher's Fir, or Abies Fletcheri. The maximum height is 2½ feet. The needlelike leaves are a delicate, steely blue, that shimmers in the summer sunshine. In winter also they are cheerful. A few snowdrops, fritillaries, or crocuses round the base produce a picture of much beauty.

When planting this shrub in England in April, mix plenty of leaf mold with the soil, but no manure, or the roots will refuse to establish themselves. Make the soil very firm, and water thoroughly, immediately after planting. Do not water again, but syringe the growth on sunny days until new leaves at the branch tips signify that this dainty little fir is happily established. G. H. C.

Australia has a fine tradition on which to base her architecture, in the opinion of Mr. E. Phillipps Dancker, well-known architect. When Governor Macquarrie came to Sydney over a century ago, he developed an Australian colonial style that might well be followed, and of which old Government House at Parramatta is a good example, Mr. Dancker says. Many fine buildings were erected in this style until it diverged from type, and was finally overwhelmed by the Victorian "villa," with its discomfort, ugliness and sham. Arriving when he did, Macquarrie brought with him the Georgian tradition, naturally more suitable for Australia than England, and adapted it to Australian conditions—much lighter and more cheerful than the heavy, Anglo-Roman style, yet more restrained and English than the wooden houses of America, and differing in other ways.

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Progress in Education

A Typewriting Class of the Air

With a Success Startling Even to the Teacher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madison, Wis.

IN A farmhouse in northern Wisconsin, a schoolboy was twisting the dial of his radio, an eager light shining in his eyes. In a village grocery store at the same hour of the morning, a gray-haired proprietor was tuning in his receiving set, an absorbed expression on his face. A gay little tune came over the air, with a tap-tap-tap accompaniment. Then the words, "Sit up straight in your chair—feet flat on the floor—ready—begin," with a crisp, rhythmical accent. A setting-up exercise? No, indeed, but that's where the idea originated—the idea of a typewriting class of the air.

Miss Ann Orr had often noted the rhythm in the sharp, staccato commands issued by the conductor of setting-up exercises. The method of instruction, the terse orders, were essentially the same as those she applied in her typing classes every day. Why couldn't rhythm in typewriting be transmitted over the air to invisible listeners in the radio audience? It was worth trying, at least.

Some Uncertainty at First, But—

Who would enroll in such a course? She had heard many of her friends make statements to the effect that they wished they knew how to typewrite. Many of them had indeed come to the vocational school to take a short course there to master the fundamentals of typewriting. But what about the people in small communities where commercial courses are not available, or the thousands of boys and girls and adults on isolated farms, or people in cities whose duties did not permit attendance at vocational schools? That there was a real need, or a latent desire for instruction in typewriting, Miss Orr had no doubts. And so the plan was presented to the University of Wisconsin station.

WHA, experimenting in child and adult education by radio and achieving marked headway in its non-commercial broadcasts, accepted the plan she presented, and publicizing of the course began. No fees or tuition for enrollment in this unique radio class were required; the only expense involved was the purchase of a selected textbook, and the only equipment was the typewriter and the radio.

Students in the course could, without the inconvenience of leaving their homes, attend the radio class. The lessons gave explicit directions, and were aimed to teach the fundamentals of touch-typewriting. Definite practice periods were assigned each day, the length increasing as the course progressed. For those who desired intensive practice after the fundamentals were mastered, additional exercises were assigned in the text. During the course, speed tests were given regularly, the students sending in their results for checking and grading.

In conducting the broadcasts, Miss Orr used almost precisely the same technique that classroom instruction requires. Two students, one an actual beginner and the other an experienced typist, were present with her in the studio to follow out her directions. If the beginner failed in some piece of work, the experienced typist could carry on and was alert for silent signals while carrying out the instructions given to the class. The actual participation of students broadcasting helped in establishing the rhythmic qualities that typewriting demands, and formed a closer bond between the teacher and her invisible class.

And a strange class it was, scattered throughout the entire broadcasting area, and ranging from a schoolboy of 12 to a blind man, 70 years old.

"Did I find my work uninteresting because of the lack of personal contacts?" Miss Orr smiled. "It was the most exciting class I've ever had," she said, her eyes sparkling. "The correspondence I received disclosed so many personal quirks and characteristics and every member of the class assumed such real proportions that I felt as if I knew each one intimately. Some letters were almost pathetic in their expression of appreciation for the opportunity I was giving them—appreciation that is seldom expressed in the schoolroom," she continued.

Individual Students

One successful business man, taking the course with his 16-year-old daughter, confessed to his slower progress with amusing naïveté. "But I'll outstrip her yet," he affirmed in a letter at the close of the course.

A young widow, taking the course to fill in her time in worth-while fashion, grew interested in its professional aspect, and is now bending her efforts to her late husband's business, in which knowledge of typewriting is most useful.

School teachers, burdened with copying lesson plans and class assignments, were profuse in their appreciation for the chance to lighten their labors. College students, high school students, and even grade school pupils, realizing the increasing demand for typewritten work in their classes, were glad of the opportunity to take this training while remaining in their homes.

A secretary to a woman's club derived real benefit from this class because the time she spent writing up the minutes of the meetings could now be amazingly shortened.

Homemakers, struggling with household accounts, found their work made much easier by the use of a typewriter. Some were especially grateful because they could help their husbands in office work in times when retrenchment had cut down clerical assistance to a point of diminishing effectiveness.

One mother perched her year-old son on a pillow beside her, and he was so interested in watching her fingers that he hardly moved during the whole period, the mother claimed. "So in addition to being a teacher, I was a nursemaid," Miss Orr laughed.

One striking example of the efficacy of this method of instruction was revealed when a blind man, over 70 years old, learned to typewrite. Since his main interest in life was carrying on a wide and varied correspondence, he was so appreciative of the opportunity offered that he submitted a short history of the touch-typewriting system, which, it appears, was originated by a blind person.

And so the roll of members goes on. Hundreds of persons, hearing of the course too late, expressed their desire to have it repeated.

After the six-week period was up, a questionnaire was sent out to each listener enrolled to ascertain the skill the student had acquired in typewriting, and to find out exactly the results of this venture in radio education. It was found that the average speed of all students was 20 words a minute, the individual speeds ranging from 13 to 35 words, which equals the accomplishments of a class having personal supervision. These results showed conclusively that the fundamentals of typewriting could be mastered through the medium of radio.

L. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

By a Dial Twist a Student Member of the "Typewriting Class of the Air" Is Able to Sit at Home and Receive Her Lesson.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Studio Typewriting Class in Action.

An Aim at Individualism

To Make Schools Serve Human Needs of Each Pupil

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Melbourne, Vic.

PRODUCTION of individualists, and not of "parrotlike machines," is the aim of the new school curriculum of the Victorian Education Department, according to the Director of Education, Mr. J. McRae.

Explaining the new curriculum to a meeting of teachers, Mr. McRae said that it was drawn up after months of experimenting and overseas investigation. "For the first time in Victoria," he said, "we have got away from the old methods which laid down a rigid curriculum to be covered in a year. Students will be expected now to make natural and harmonious progress. Teachers will be expected to know their charges and to study their leisure interests and hobbies.

Not Required to Cover All

"Each year a certain amount of work will be set, but schools will not be expected to cover it all. There will be a large measure of freedom, and teachers will be encouraged to pioneer new ground. Schools will have to get away from the glorification of memory work, and handicraft will be introduced to the greatest possible degree. The aim will be to produce individuality; schools must bandon the old idea that every child in a class should be doing similar work."

"There was a time," continued Mr. McRae, "when books meant everything, but that belongs to the Renaissance period. This is an age of invention, and schools must keep up with the march of progress. The classroom can no longer afford to be out of touch with the life of reality outside. A child will no longer be considered educated because he or she can repeat passages from a book. Once upon a time I thought that the best thing a child could take away from school was a love of poetry, but now I am not sure I have not changed my mind, to believe that the best thing to be taken away is a love of hobbies."

Ideals and probable effects of the new curriculum have been analyzed by Mr. G. A. Osborne, a leading Melbourne educationist. The formal or academic treatment of subjects, he states, will be less in evidence; and the pupil, by being an active participant in varied experiences and activities, will contribute, under the guidance of the teacher, to his own development.

Pupils First, Subjects Second

The main aim will be not to fill the pupil's mind with a multitude of facts, but rather to change the center of interest from the subject that is taught to the pupil who is being developed. Individual characteristics will be studied, and instead of fitting all pupils to exactly the same courst, an effort will be made to fit the courses to the needs and aptitudes of the pupils.

For those who are naturally gifted there will be larger opportunities to explore a wider field in every subject. Those not so gifted will not be overburdened with academic studies beyond their capacity. Rather will suitable provision be made, wherever possible, for every pupil to excel at some school or extra-school activity, and thus to experience the joy of achievement.

History and geography, now called studies, will be more closely and more naturally related. More attention will be paid to social and industrial development at home and overseas, and to the fostering of the ideal of world friendship. The human aspect will be emphasized. The pupil will not learn long lists of names that may be words to him without the backing of real ideas. He will learn how Australians live and work, how the early explorers and pioneers faced unflinchingly the greatest difficulties, and something of the part Australia has played and is playing in world history.

He will gain lasting ideas from contact with real geographical forms and historical institutions; from models he has fashioned himself; from films, pictures, charts and other visual aids; from dramatics and research in which each pupil according to his aptitude will contribute with the teacher to the general good.

To Foster Love of Reading

The English course has been broadened and enriched by increased attention to literature, especially poetry, to speech training, to vocabulary building, to dramatization, and to the fostering of a love of reading. Less attention will be paid to minute grammatical inflections. Rather will grammar be taught as the handmaid of oral and written composition.

The course in mathematics will be more practical and experimental. It will deal more with the short, natural quantitative problems related to local activities, and less with long involved sums of the theoretical type.

Nature study will be intimate and real, in that there will be personal observation by each pupil of the life around him. The essential truths of nature will be inculcated not by listening to lectures by the teacher or by the copying of notes, but by caring for plants and animals.

The courses in art and handwork provide for variety to meet individual needs. Beauty of form and color will be emphasized in all art work; and in handwork or craftwork pupils will learn to make models from wood, raffia, wire, stone or cane—models which they really need at home or at school. Again, the individual will be catered for, as all pupils will not be required to make the same thing in exactly the same way. There will be ample room for creative work and for the satisfaction of the needs of each pupil.

In the music course the general aim will be the inculcation of a sincere love of music.

The working out of individual projects will be a feature of the revised courses. Consider a boy who is interested in steam engines. He may, as the weeks go by, partly in his own time and partly in school time, make a simple model of an engine, draw the related sketches, and collect pictures showing the gradual evolution of the engine. He may write a short account of its invention and improvement, and work out details of the transport system of his own town, and so on. All these things will have called for creative effort and research on his part, and will have added to the general knowledge of the whole class. With all pupils cooperating, not only do they become active participants in their own development, but by helping one another in clubs and community work they are being trained in the highest ideals of citizenship.

Education is not something that happens to your head. It is something that happens to your heart. These children that we are educating may not be children of our bodies but they are children of the spirit, and we as educators are as responsible for their spiritual development as for their scholastic development. There is no depression in spiritual qualities. We have courage, kindness and unselfishness always with us.—Miss Jessie Gray, president, National Education Association.

Father and Son

An Advantage Too Often Ignored

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE poor work of many boys in school, and their failure to enter college, may often be charged directly to their fathers. It would be a great thing if more fathers realized this fact. The education of a boy is something that he cannot be expected to handle himself; he needs help and encouragement.

Contrary to the opinion of many fathers, the school is not for him, in a sense at least, the most important educational institution on earth. The home is. But the home, however, does not fulfill all that may be reasonably expected of it, if it does not keep close to the boy's school experiences. The payment of taxes does not constitute a man's entire obligation to the schools. Teachers in the schools cannot make up for a poor home background. There is no substitute for an understanding father and mother and a good home environment.

A good many fathers seem to think that because they do not understand modern teaching methods, and because they have little if any grasp of school subjects, they should therefore maintain a "hands off" attitude in connection with the boy's education. There are, nevertheless, examples of outstanding successes by boys in school and college who have come from homes where neither parent has had good schooling advantages. In fact, a large number of our best students are from homes in which we find parents of foreign birth who have had few educational advantages.

What Counts Most

Many a well-educated and socially prominent father would be at a decided disadvantage if his accomplishments with his children were weighed against those of some of his more humble neighbors. A boy does not need an academically trained father as much as he needs one who knows and understands his problems. Many "dads" start getting acquainted with their sons so late in the boy's life that the joy that should come to both is never realized in its fullest measure. In fact, the relationship may become abnormal and difficult for everybody.

I know a family in which there were four boys. Neither the father nor mother completed more than the "three R's" as taught in an ungraded country school. Yet no difficulties were experienced in helping all four boys to find their way through college. The mother did more than her part when the children were young. Both parents worked together during the pre-adolescent period. Then as these sons were going through the important college preparatory stage the mother was willing for the father to take major responsibility. As a matter of fact, little actual guiding was needed. The urge to get a college education was the natural fruit of seed already sown by the parents. The home was always more than a home; it was an educational institution in which those important traits essential to attaining success in school, or anywhere else, were built up.

Right Attitude

Sometimes I think that one big reason a father fails his boy during school and college years is because he does not recognize the need of developing in the son the right attitude toward his studies. Speaking as a schoolmaster, I am convinced that if the attitude is right, the studies will take care of themselves; if it is wrong, there is always difficulty and often complete failure. A boy should want to study if for no other reason than that it is the sensible think to do.

Too many fathers, having neglected to develop this attitude in the youngster during early years, become impatient when the youth lags in his studies. The fault is not that of the boy, and one can't help but feel sorry for him. Generally, either one or both parents or the home environment is to blame.

Encouragment as a Tonic

There is no tonic more satisfying to a growing boy than encouragement from his "dad." The boy is bothered when his father does not seem to be interested. A mere word or two at the dinner table as to the success of the day in school will do wonders. A friendly visit with teachers helps and even an indication of interest in the boy's schoolmates makes a great difference to the boy.

Normal boys like to play. In practice the father cannot, of course, expect as the years go on, to excel or even equal the son, but he can show a keen and sincere interest in the boy's athletic efforts by being glad over his victories and by encouraging him to keep on trying after his defeats. From his own busines experience he can show how lessons learned on the football field or on the track may well carry over into his career of earning a living. There is no teacher who can do a better job at this than the right kind of father.

C. H. S.

(To be continued in an early issue of the Education Page.)

Students Organize Against College Military Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Manhattan, Kan.

ABOLITION of compulsory military training is one of the objectives of the Student League for the Promotion of Peace Among Nations, organized this winter at Kansas State College. Although as yet there are only 40 members, sentiment is growing rapidly, according to Mr. Chester D. George, chairman of the executive council. The league is associated with the National Council for the Prevention of War, of which Mr. Paul Harris Jr. of Washington, D. C., is secretary. The members of the league are in correspondence with a number of other schools where similar organizations exist or are being formed.

Any student or faculty member of Kansas State College who is interested in the furthering of peace among nations is invited to become a member. Meetings are open to all. The main objective is the education of the students and faculty members in the causes and consequences of war, the current conditions of international relations and the trend toward another war. This is accomplished by means of news stories in the college paper, posters, forums and group discussions.

Pertinent book reviews have been given at some of the meetings. Important speeches and other forms of peace literature are mimeographed by the members for distribution among the students and faculty members. It is the aim to "build up a community of thinking citizens who will not be hazed into war by the hysteria of war propaganda."

In setting forth their reasons for the abolition of compulsory military training at Kansas State College and other educational institutions, the members of the executive council said:

"The individual should not be coerced into training against his personal feelings and convictions. No objections are made to the actual drill. Certain benefits are to be admitted, but the instructions given foster ideals not conducive to peace principles. War is made to seem a glorious adventure.

"We believe that mental disarmament as well as material is the only way we can abolish war. We must think peace instead of war.

"We believe the R. O. T. C. courses are not conducive to mental disarmament; that constant association of students with things of a military nature tends to inure them to the inevitability and horrors of war, making them easier victims of war propaganda."

Among the national objectives for which the league stands is the establishment of a special department in the Government for the promotion of peace among nations, and the removal of arms manufacture from private industry to governmental control.

SEE *Also* Saturday
Progress in Education
Page for
Advertising of Schools

The Little Artists Go Afield

Home Kindergarten Series—5

By Marion B. Emery

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Materials—Copies of paintings by well-known artists. Drawing paper. Crayons.

Books for the Mother—"Tales You Won't Believe," by Gene Stratton Porter; published by Doubleday at $3.

ONE mother discovered that an art gallery in her town owned a splendid collection of paintings of wild flowers. They formed a subject any child would enjoy. Using a postcard copy of "Wild Phlox" the mother related how the artist with the keen eye of the naturalist and painter would pack up his canvas or sketching pad, his pencils, brushes and paints, with probably a light lunch in his pocket, and take long trips into the country, hunting wild flowers, which he studied in their native haunts, afterwards reproducing them in his paintings. She found that it was fun for the class to visualize themselves as little artists, bundling up the necessary equipment, including the light lunch, and sallying forth to hunt wild flower subjects.

Picture Would Not Wilt

Most grown-ups have only to search their memories to recall glorious tramps in the open when, as children, they scoured the hills for wild flowers such as the early violets. Having found them, the usual impulse of childhood is to gather ruthlessly all in sight, but the teacher in this case explained how the delicate blossoms soon wilt even before they can be carried home to mother, so it was carefully pointed out that by sitting down quietly a picture of the flowers might be drawn. This picture would not wilt, and would serve quite as well to confirm the day's trip when the return home was made. Besides it was stressed that the flowers prefer their own chosen homes, and bloom so much more happily if they are left undisturbed. The beauty of the country was thus preserved, and the children were quite as content.

At the same time a further object was accomplished by this procedure. The children were taught to record their impressions. In order to do so they found they must observe closely. By sharpening and deepening their powers of observation, a vivid memory was left in their minds, which resulted in truthful representation, a faculty which stands them in good stead later in any occupation they may undertake.

A Story That Can Be Retold

"Tales You Won't Believe," by Gene Stratton Porter, is a book mothers will thoroughly enjoy. The story of the "Gold Medal Gentians" lends itself particularly to being retold to children and brings out strongly the necessity to hold a neighbor's property in respect. Other stories in the book are of interest to children, and awake the desire to learn how to transplant wild flowers.

In one family this interest led to transplanting a clump of meadow rue into a city garden where it throve mightily. In the fall the little gardener joyfully found that the purply bronze of the leaves of the meadow rue were a perfect setting for a bouquet of russet dahlias which she had picked and arranged for the family dining table. It was a lovely object lesson in providing beauty for the inside of the home, and was the direct result of early kindergarten work.

In the Morning, Before Leaving for School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOME time ago I saw a note in the Parent Column asking for ideas concerning the mental preparation of the child for school. I carried on a little research on this subject in my own home and I discussed the problem with other parents. All recognize the seriousness of the problem and many are finding ways to solve it.

As a teacher I have received children in my classroom who came to do the best that was in them because intelligent and loving parents helped them to start the day right, and I have received children who couldn't work because things had happened at home just before they started to school. I have had things happen in my own home before we started to school in the morning that upset me and made it impossible for me to do my best work and if I, an adult, felt those things so keenly how much more harm they must have done to my children.

Of a few things I am certain. The most important thing is for parents to keep a firm hold on their own emotions. Getting angry about what a child fails to do does not always make him do it. Reminding a child of all the things he has to do will not get him up in the morning. Telling him he will have to hurry does not result in haste. The breakfast table is no place to discuss poor work or failing grades. Threats never make a boy or a girl succeed.

It is easy to say: "If you don't get up you will be late to school." "If you don't eat your breakfast you will be sick." "If you don't study you will fail." It requires more thought but it is more tactful to say: "If you will get up now I believe you will have time to go by and see if Jerry got back from the country and you can walk to school together." "Drink some of this tomato juice, I fixed it for you. It's the kind you like." "I am proud of the grade you made in English, now if we can only bring up your math grade." "Your new sweater looks fine. Let's polish your shoes."

When we start these children off to school in the morning let's try to think of everything we can to stimulate self-confidence, to encourage initiative, to steady his impulses. Commend the good rather than condemn the bad. Avoid flattery, but give praise when it is deserved. Have few rules and those few more for direction and guidance than for forbiddance.

It is a great responsibility to be parents and teachers but what a wonderful opportunity!

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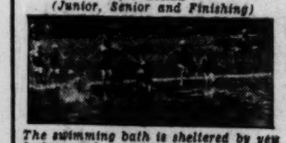
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What ?

Go Shopping in a Strange City?

EVERY TRAVELER HAS AT SOME time found himself in a strange city faced with the need of shopping. Something must be bought, clean linen, toothpaste, hat, or something else. But WHERE? Street after street of strange stores, strange faces, strange names!

The answer is in the MONITOR.

Represented among the local Monitor advertisements are stores in almost every shopping center in the United States, and also in many cities in the British Isles, Europe, Australia, Africa and elsewhere. These advertisers are well established retailers who conscientiously endeavor to uphold a high standard of service and merchandise. They are particularly interested in serving Monitor readers.

Many experienced travelers, before taking a trip, find it a great help to *clip out the retail Monitor advertisements from the localities they will visit.* Shopping in these Monitor-advertised stores is as simple as shopping at home.

The Home Forum

A Musical Pilgrimage

THE charm of music in Austria is that it is part of almost everyone's existence; whether it is an interest in listening to it, love of dancing to it, or taking an active part in expressing it. The Austrians seem to realize that music itself is no respecter of persons, and for them it is the universal language. Artists are highly honored and beloved, but it is the music the people want to hear; and, when a work is well given, they are grateful to the soloist, but the composition remains foremost.

In Salzburg today there is a provision store on the ground floor of the house where Mozart lived, a hat salon in the apartment where he later lived. Incredible? Oh, no. Mozart's music is as much a part of the storekeepers' and the milliners' existence as it is a part of the cultured musicians' life in Salzburg; and no one would be at all surprised to find that the storekeeper knew Mozart's symphonies, or that the milliner could play all of his sonatas to you on the old grand piano in a corner of the hat salon.

The same is true of Schubert, who lived for a time in Salzburg. A bronze plate marks the house where he resided, but anyone looking for lodgings who happens to find the sign: "Furnished Room" in the window of the second floor of No. 8 Judengasse can live there. If you stand aghast at the idea of stepping on sacred ground, the kind landlady will say: "Oh, yes, dear Schubert was at home here, and nothing has been changed but the furniture"; and she speaks of him in a manner so loving and tender that you could almost imagine he had just recently been there and was part of the family. The way to the apartment through the inclosed court and up the age-worn steps was like a dimly lighted cellar; and at the top of the staircase, where the great stone slabs that made up the floor were uneven, one needed a flashlight to be sure of safe walking and also to find the door and the keyhole. But, upon entering, one was comforted by the cheer and old-fashioned charm of the rooms. Some of the windows in the rear of the apartment faced an open court, another house and other windows opposite, almost all of them exhibiting growing plants with bright-colored flowers.

Looking out into the Judengasse from Schubert's window, one could easily imagine oneself living in his time. The room in which I stayed had once been the salon or music room, so I fancied Schubert sitting at his piano in that room writing a score—but what, I wondered, had he written there? Dozens of his melodies came into my mind, and one day I found myself humming the famous theme of his Unfinished Symphony. When I remembered where I was, I stopped humming and sat quite still looking about the room. Something more harmonious than I can describe seemed to be there, and then I recalled what the little landlady had said to me: "Oh, yes, dear Schubert was at home here." After that the melodies still came into my mind, but I did not hum them any more. They were so much more beautiful "unspoken" in that stillness where he had written them.

* * *

There is now a new and comfortable excursion train which looks rather like a luxurious street car, running between Salzburg and Ischl. It stops at many of the fascinating lake and mountain villages, and on Sundays is filled with peasants and their wives and children out for a holiday, all of them in peasant costume. No matter, it seems, how many times they have traveled along the same road, the scenery is always new and charming to them.

It was on one of these beautiful Sundays in August that I made a pilgrimage to the houses of Leschetizky, Brahms and Johann Strauss. I mention Leschetizky first, because I had once been his pupil, and I never quite remember that he has passed out of sight, his influence has been so far reaching through the years. It always seems strange to me not to meet him in Ischl as I walk up the hill past the Kurhaus park to the Leschetizkygasse. The same little shops are there, and there are the coffee houses along the river, and the band is playing a Strauss waltz just as it did in years gone by! I almost expect to see him coming down the road; or is he perhaps sitting at one of the tables under the chestnut trees, that distinguished patriarch as he looked in his later years—a cape over his shoulders, his expressive skillful hands resting on his walking stick, his keen blue eyes taking in the scene? He was always humorous, kind, understanding and tolerant away from the classroom, but at lessons he was uncompromising.

To Leschetizky piano playing was like great acting. One forgot the piano when he, himself, played. He could make you cry and he could make you laugh; he could take you from the green valleys up to the summits of the highest mountains where there is only snow and the sky when he played Beethoven's Appassionata Sonata; or he would lead you into the gay streets of Vienna by playing Schumann's Carnival. The entire classroom became a ballroom in a Polish palace when he played a Chopin waltz.

The house in Ischl is unaltered. There was much to think about as I looked at all the familiar objects and remembered the days when students from all parts of the world came to that little villa in the country, to listen and to study and sometimes to play to the Maestro who taught them to teach themselves.

I was not quite sure where Brahms' house was so I inquired of the women sitting on the doorstep of a little shop. "Can you tell me, please, where the Brahms' villa is?" "Brahmsen?" replied one of them in an interested and friendly manner. She took me into the shop, led me to a window and from there pointed to the modest villa on the side of the hill near the main road. Like Schubert's house in Salzburg, it is marked with a bronze plate. I walked up the path to the door and knocked, seeing it was occupied. No one answered; so, after standing for a while gazing up at the windows, wondering if perhaps some one might look out and call down to me, I realized it was Sunday and fine weather. Quite naturally, in Austria, everyone would be out on such a day.

How touching that little house! Not even a garden. Next to it was a small woodshed and a pump. I could not discover any path up the hill which formed the background of the villa. There were no verandas, nor was there any place to sit under a tree. It was the sort of house you would have to stay in, until you got completely out. There was no compromising with the immediate exterior. I picked a dandelion growing near the path, tucked it into the shutter and walked slowly away. Strange, it was almost like being at a symphony concert, as I continued down the road, such crashings of drums and cymbals came into my head, with the majestic themes outlining this or that great work of Johannes Brahms. The devoted friend of all the children in Ischl, I imagined his walking down that very road with a group of his playmates; for he actually entered into their games, and his love of books and antiquities must have led him often down that road to the captivating shops in the town, shops that are still there.

The Johann Strauss villa, in the middle of the gayest of gardens and smooth green lawns, looked that day in August probably as it did when Emperor Franz Joseph spent his summers in Ischl. It is like a small summer-place, made of stone. There were young girls in pretty, light-colored dresses on the lawn and I heard happy, spirited voices coming from the vestibule. Perhaps they were having a party. Or were they going to have a party? And, if I could sit for a while, obscure in the park opposite and wait, would there be dancing and would I hear a waltz, perhaps the Blue Danube? Again I had forgotten it was Sunday.

* * *

It was night when we reached Salzburg. The great searchlight on the fortress made night pictures of the bridges over the swift Salzach and the Elizabeth Kai along the river. Sometimes the light would reach an old ruin in the distance, making it look like an illumined old painting of great size; or it would fasten its radiance on the statue of Mozart in the Mozart Platz, Salzburg on fine nights is like a fairy city.

MARY BOXALL BOYD.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sunday and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
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(French Edition)
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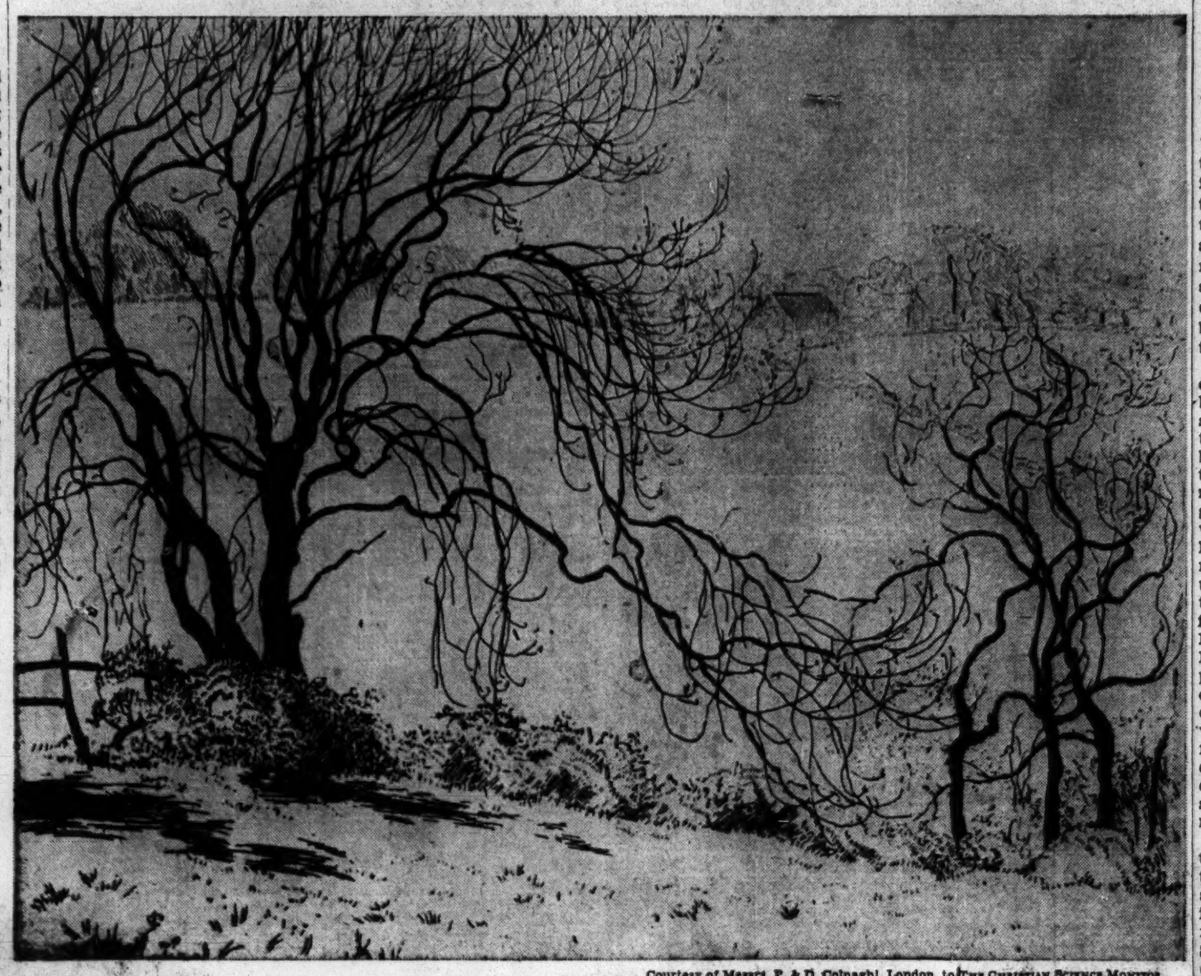

Courtesy of Messrs. P. & D. Colnaghi, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Early Spring: From an Etching by Miss Isabel Codrington

A Bed of Coals

I open wide the furnace door and look
With deep delight at that red mass
Of coals—a lively, ever-changing red,
Which whirls and rolls about and roars
In fury like a lion fairly caught!
In pitfall deepest, hunters dug.
Grey flakes of ash float lazily above the flames
And move with slimy buttonings.
Their tenuous endurance gone, detach
Themselves, and coasting on the draft
Escape to freedom through the chimney flue,
But to disintegrate and die.
A heap of coal is thrown upon the flames.
The roaring mass is quiet now.
Its dance is done. Its lively red is gone,
And only sullen black remains.
But see, a narrow tongue of flame, part white,
Part blue, from far below shoots up
For one brief instant through the somber bulk—
Pledge past dispute of latent life.

GEORGE B. C. RUGG.

Columbus Explores the West Indies

Friday, Oct. 19th. In the morning we got under weigh, and I ordered the Pinta to steer E. and S. E. and the Nina S. S. E; proceeding myself to the S. E. the other vessels I directed to keep on the courses prescribed till noon, and then to rejoin me. Within three hours we descried an island to the E. toward which we directed our course, and arrived all three, before noon, at the northern extremity, where a rocky islet and reef extend toward the North, with another between them and the main island. The Indians on board the ships called this island Saomete. I named it Isabela. It lies westerly from the island of Fernandina, and the coast extends from the islet twelve leagues, west, to a cape which I called Cabo Hermoso, it being a beautiful, round headland with a bold shore free from shoals. Part of the shore is rocky, but the rest of it, like most of the coast here, a sandy beach. Here we anchored till morning. This island is the most beautiful that I have yet seen, the trees in great number, flourishing and lofty; the land is higher than the other islands, and exhibits an eminence, which though it cannot be called a mountain, yet adds a beauty to its appearance, and gives an indication of streams of water in the interior. From this part toward the northeast is an extensive bay with many large and thick groves. I wished to anchor there, and land; that I might examine those delightful regions, but found the coast shoal. . . .

Sunday, Oct. 21st. At 10 o'clock, we arrived at a cape of the island, and anchored, the other vessels in company. After having dispatched a meal, I went ashore, and found no habitation save a single house, and that without an occupant; . . . I suffered nothing to be touched, and went with my captains and some of the crew to view the country. This Island even exceeds the others in beauty and fertility. Groves of lofty and flourishing trees are abundant; as also large lakes, surrounded and overhung by the foliage, in a most inchanting manner. Everything looked as green as in April in Andalusia. The melody of the birds was so exquisite that one was never willing to part from the spot, and the flocks of parrots obscured the heavens. The diversity in the appearance of the feathered tribe from those of our country is extremely curious.—From "Journal of First Voyage to America," by CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. (New York: Boni.)

EARLY spring, in one of her most beautiful aspects, has inspired Miss Isabel Codrington's happily named etching. Spring is here with fine tracery of branch and twig, delicately poised, graceful in each outline. The trees sweep upward-lifting, eager heads to the cold, clear blue of the sky. With arms filing wide, the outstretched fingers are tipped with tiny, closely-folded buds; and along the tangled growth of hedgerow the broken stems and withered leaves of winter are silently, ungrudgingly, giving place to the strong, young shoots of wild green things which push boldly upward. Most pleasantly has the artist caught the chill freshness of the early months, still so meagerly warmed by the sun that it almost fails to pierce the frail mist of morning.

Miss Codrington shows remarkable sureness of touch, together with a fine delicacy in her method of handling such a nature study. Without figure of man or animal, she still gives a strong feeling of life; without wind to create movement among the branches, there is yet a sense of activity.

Miss Codrington holds a secure position in the world of art, not alone in England. In London she is well known for her oil paintings which she has exhibited for some years in the Royal Academy of Arts; and also more recently she is recognized for the merit of her etchings. Her selection of subjects covers a wide field, including architecture and figure studies; but her love of nature is marked, and trees hold her fancy in no small degree.

On the Placid Avon

A winsome way we follow the windings of the placid Avon, flowing between willow-fringed margins and through a broad valley bounded by low, undulating hills, to find amid flower-starred meadows the ancient borough which the genius of one man has made famous forever. Of Stratford Shakespeare is the sole glory and boast; as we traverse the old streets we find everywhere evidences of the regard which prizes and preserves every memento of him who made the tranquil town—otherwise unvisited and unheard of—an object of reverent pilgrimage to the cultured of all nations and climes.

The population has multiplied since Shakespeare's time, and some of the fields through which he strayed have disappeared beneath modern dwellings; but the lapsing centuries have spared many of the structures he knew, and the old house in Henley Street, hallowed by tradition as his birthplace, is religiously preserved. Its half-timbered, rough-plastered walls and massive chimney-pile are likely to endure through other centuries to come. . . .

Here we see the family room with its low ceiling and massive beams, its rude stone pavement—broken during the occupancy of the room as a butcher-shop—and its huge fireplace with a seat wrought in the masonry whereon the lad Shakespeare may have often sat, linking fancy unto fancy as he gazed upon the images in the fire. Behind this room is a ruder kitchen, and beside it, in the apartment which was once John Shakespeare's "woolshop," and where the boy doubtless assisted at his father's trade after he had left school and his sire had fallen into financial straits, is the museum and library. . . .

From the kitchen well-worn stairs wind upward to the humble apartment where the immortal poet was born. It is a dingy room of moderate size, dimly lighted from the front by a quaint multi-paned casement said to contain many of the original glasses. . . . Many thousands of votaries have here inscribed their autographs until every inch of ceiling is discolored and every old window-pane is dimmed by them. "W. Scott" is among the signs-manual scratched upon the window, and the plastering bears, or has borne, the names of hundreds of others whom the world has known and honored; some of these signatures have flaked from the surface, others have been repeatedly overwritten, and it is as much by the eye of faith as of vision that we decipher names like Byron, Walton, Dickens, Irving, Thackeray, Tennyson, Bayard Taylor.—From "Literary Rambles at Home and Abroad," by THEODORE F. WOLFE. (Philadelphia and London: Lippincott.)

Dear March, Come In

Dear March, come in!
How glad I am!
I looked for you before.
Put down your hat—
You must have walked—
How out of breath you are!
Dear March, how are you?
And the rest?
Did you leave Nature well?
Oh, March, come right upstairs with me,
I have so much to tell!
I got your letter, and the bird's;
The maples never knew
That you were coming—I declare,
How red their faces grew!
But, March, forgive me—
And all those hills
You left for me to hue;
There was no purple suitable,
You took it all with you.

Who knocks? That April!
Lock the door!
I will not be pursued!
He stayed away a year, to call
When I am occupied.
But trifles look so trivial
As soon as you have come,
That blame is just as dear as praise
And praise as mere as blame.

—EMILY DICKINSON. Poems (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Streitigkeiten schlichten

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ES IST sonderbar, daß die Menschen bei ihrem Bemühen, Streitigkeiten zu schlichten, oft ihre Zuflucht zuerst zum Kampf und erst nachher zur Vernunft nehmen. Mißverständnisse, Eifersucht, Neid, Selbstgerechtigkeit und dergleichen werden nicht durch Kampf, sondern durch Vernunft und freundliches Übereinkommen beigelegt. Mag durch Kriege auch solche Übereinkommen gesichert werden, erst, wenn Bajonett und Gewehr nicht mehr angewandt werden und die Vernunft friedliche Beziehungen herzustellen beginnt, werden Streitigkeiten geschlichtet.

Die Zeitalter haben geschichtliche Beweise geliefert, daß materielle Bestrebungen und Besitztümer weder in persönlichen noch in Völkerbeziehungen eine gesunde Grundlage für den Frieden bieten. Die Materie, die ihrem Wesen nach begrenzt ist, bringt in allen ihren Bekundungen Begrenzung zum Ausdruck. Vertrauen auf die Materie macht den, der sich auf sie verläßt, nicht groß, sondern schwach; und was dieser Verlaß bei den einzelnen bewirkt, bewirkt er auch bei Völkern. Ein recht denkender Mensch ist für den Weltfrieden wertvoller als Millionen falsch denkende Menschen. Bezugnehmend auf diese Bedeutung des einzelnen schreibt Mrs. Eddy in "Pulpit and Press" (S. 4): „Du brauchst nur eine wissenschaftliche, bestimmte Auffassung von Einheit mit deinem göttlichen Ursprung zu bewahren und dies täglich zu beweisen. Dann wirst du finden, daß jemand, der rechtschaffen ist und recht tut und dadurch das göttliche Prinzip beweist, so wichtig ist wie Millionen und aber Millionen". Und etwas weiter unten fährt sie die Stelle an: „Einer auf Gottes Seite ist eine Mehrheit".

Die Christliche Wissenschaft fördert das Zustandekommen von Übereinkommen zwischen Menschen und Völkern dadurch, daß sie ihnen eine größere Liebe zueinander einflößt. Da der Christliche Wissenschafter weiß, daß Gottes Plan alles Gute für den einen wie für den andern in sich schließt, erwirbt er das Vertrauen und die Mitwirkung seiner Mitmenschen. Er betet täglich, daß Gottes Wort „die Liebe der ganzen Menschheit bereichern und sie beherrschen möge" (Kirchenhandbuch, Art. VIII, Abschn. 4).

Wie sich die Speichen eines Wagenrads der Nabe nähern, kommen sie einander näher. Ebenso verhält es sich mit den Menschen; wie sie sich Gott im Denken nähern, kommen sie einander näher. Der göttliche Plan ist unparteiisch und segnet alle, die seine Gesetze des Handelns befolgen, in gleicher Weise. Die Liebe gewährt keine Sonderbegünstigungen, noch beschränkt sie berechtigten Fortschritt; auch sieht sie nicht für solche Regelungen die Anwendung der materiellen Mittel vor, die allgemein als Kriegswerkzeuge bekannt sind. Die Worte unseres Meisters, der nicht kam, das Gesetz umzustoßen sondern zu erfüllen, sind heute so bedeutungsvoll wie damals, als er sie an Petrus richtete, nachdem dieser das Schwert gezogen und dem Knecht des Hohenpriesters das Ohr abgehauen hatte: „Stecke dein Schwert an seinen Ort! denn wer das Schwert nimmt, der soll durchs Schwert umkommen". Dann lenkte er, gleichsam mit heiligem Segensspruch, das Denken des Petrus von der Materie weg und auf die unendliche Quelle alles Guten hin, indem er fragte: „Meinst du, daß ich nicht könnte meinen Vater bitten, daß er mir zuschickte mehr denn zwölf Legionen Engel?"

Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 581) erklärt Mary Baker Eddy Engel als „Gottes Gedanken, die zum Menschen kommen; geistige Eingebungen, die rein und vollkommen sind; die Inspiration der Güte, Reinheit und Unsterblichkeit, allem Bösen, aller Sinnlichkeit und aller Sterblichkeit entgegenwirkend". Wo könnte man eine überzeugendere Lösung für alle menschlichen Streitigkeiten finden als in der Nutzanwendung von Engeln, wie sie hier erklärt sind? Man denke doch an das verheißene Gute, das diese „geistigen Eingebungen" der ringenden Menschheit unfehlbar bringen, die von jeher geglaubt hat, daß es ihr Recht sei, es selbst auf Kosten des sterblichen Lebens zu haben und zu behalten!

Im letzten Vierteljahrhundert tobte der schrecklichste und weitest verbreitete Kampf, der je ausgefochten wurde, und heute liegt ein schreiendes Bedürfnis nach Friedensversicherungen und einer allgemein annehmbaren Grundlage für die Schlichtung von Streitigkeiten vor. Unter dem Antrieb sogenannter Landesverteidigungspolitik hat sich das Menschengeschlecht die Last der Bereithaltung drastischer materieller Selbsterhaltungsmaßnahmen auferlegt.

Was jedoch „allem Bösen" entgegenwirkt, kommt vom göttlichen Gemüt, nicht durch die Mündung der Kanone. Wenn tierisches Wesen der Nächstenliebe weicht und Vertrauenswürdigkeit an Stelle von Verlaß auf brutale Macht tritt, hört das Verlangen, unsern Nachbar durch Gewalt oder Übervorteilung zu beherrschen, auf. Es ist das Wesen des Gesetzes Gottes, das Menschengeschlecht höher zu heben, nicht niederzudrücken; Leben zu geben, nicht es zu nehmen. Sein Gesetz sichert die allumfassende Rechtsprechung über alle Punkte der Gerechtigkeit, und Seine Engel verleihen denen, die Sein Gesetz befolgen, alle Seligkeit. Wenn man mit den Forderungen des göttlichen Gemüts besser vertraut wird, beginnt man persönliche Streitigkeiten dadurch zu schlichten, daß man in erster Linie sein eigenes Denken berichtigt. Wenn man mit Gott, der Quelle alles Verstandes und alles Guten, beginnt, kann man freundliche Beziehungen zu anderen anknüpfen; denn alles harmonische Wirken hat nur einen gemeinsamen Ursprung und eine gemeinsame Grundlage.

Die Intelligenz hat eine unparteiische und völlig praktische Antwort auf alle Fragen bereits festgelegt, und wenn sich die ganze Menschenfamilie unter Gottes Herrschaft stellt, wird kein Grund zu Mißtrauen, Furcht oder Kampf vorliegen, und es wird keinen ungeschlichteten Streit unter den Menschen geben. Dann wird die Weissagung Jesajas erfüllt sein: „Es wird zur letzten Zeit der Berg, da des Herrn Haus ist, fest stehen, höher denn alle Berge, und über alle Hügel erhaben werden, und werden alle Heiden dazu laufen. . . . Da werden sie ihre Schwerter zu Pflugscharen und ihre Spieße zu Sicheln machen. Denn es wird kein Volk wider das andere ein Schwert aufheben, und werden hinfort nicht mehr kriegen lernen".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Settling Disputes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS a strange thing that men often resort to strife first and reason afterwards in their efforts to settle disputes. Misunderstandings, jealousy, envy, self-justification, and the like are corrected not through strife, but through reason and amicable agreement. Wars are not a means of securing such an agreement; but after the use of bayonet and gun has ceased, and reason begins to bring about peaceful relations, then disputes are settled.

The ages have furnished historical data which prove that material ambitions and possessions afford no sound basis for peace, in either national or personal relations. Matter, being limited in its nature, expresses the belief of limitation in its every manifestation. Instead of making one great, trust in matter weakens one who relies upon it; and what this reliance does to individuals it does to nations. One right thinking individual is more valuable to world peace than millions of wrong thinkers. Referring to this individual importance, Mrs. Eddy has written in "Pulpit and Press" (p. 4): "You have simply to preserve a scientific, positive sense of unity with your divine source, and daily demonstrate this. Then you will find that one is as important a factor as duodecillions in being and doing right, and thus demonstrating deific Principle." A little farther on she quotes, "One on God's side is a majority."

Christian Science is assisting in the establishment of agreements between men and nations by inspiring a greater love between them. Knowing that God's plan includes all good for one as for another, the Christian Scientist gains the confidence and coöperation of his fellow men. He prays daily that God's Word may "enrich the affections of all mankind, and govern them!" (Church Manual, Art. VIII, Sect. 4.)

As the spokes of a wagon wheel get nearer the hub, they get nearer to each other: so is it with men; as they get closer to God in thought, they get closer to one another. The divine plan is impartial and blesses all alike who obey its laws of action. Love does not grant special favors, nor restrict legitimate progress; neither does it provide for such regulations through the material agencies commonly known as implements of warfare. The words of our Master, who came to fulfill the law, not to destroy, are as significant today as when they were spoken to Peter after he had drawn his sword and cut off the ear of the servant of the high priest: "Put up again thy sword into his place: for all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword." Then, as if in holy benediction, he turned Peter's thought from matter to the infinite source of all good by asking, "Thinkest thou that I cannot now pray to my Father, and he shall presently give me more than twelve legions of angels?"

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 581), Mary Baker Eddy defines angels thus: "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality." Where could one find a more assuring solution to all human disputes than in the use of angels as defined above? Consider the promise of good which these "spiritual intuitions" are sure to bring to struggling humanity, which heretofore has believed in its right to have and to hold, even though it be at the expense of mortal life!

During the last quarter of a century was witnessed the most vicious and widespread combat ever fought, and today there is a crying need for assurances of peace, and a universally acceptable basis for the settlement of disputes. Spurred on by what it calls national defense policies, the human race has become engaged in the provision of drastic material methods of self-preservation.

But that which counteracts "all evil" comes from the divine Mind, not from the cannon's mouth. When animality gives way to brotherly love, and trustworthiness takes the place of dependence upon brute strength, the desire to rule one's neighbor through force or cunning will cease. It is the nature of God's law to elevate, not suppress, the human race; to give life, and not to take it. His law holds universal jurisdiction over all points of equity, and His angels bestow all blessedness on those who obey His law. As one becomes better acquainted with the demands of divine Mind, one begins to settle personal disputes by first correcting one's own thought. Starting with God, the source of all intelligence and good, one may establish friendly relations with others, for there is but one common origin and basis of all harmonious action.

Intelligence has already established an impartial and wholly practical answer to all questions; and when the entire human family submits to God's government, there will be no cause for distrust, fear, or strife, and there will be no unsettled disputes among men. Then will the prophecy of Isaiah be fulfilled, namely: "The mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it. . . . And they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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Financial: News and Comment

Last Hour Sees Sharp Turnabout In Stock Prices

Spurt Forward With Much Animation After Early Irregularity

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—Stocks rallied briskly in the last hour today after moving in a highly excited state earlier due to labor uncertainties.

The upturn was over a wide front with particular activity in motor, specialty, steel and rail shares.

Late advances of 1 to around 3 points were shown by du Pont, Auburn, Santa Fe, General Motors, U. S. Steel, Case, Schenley Distillers, American Telephone, New York Central and U. S. Smelting.

The President's letter to the railroad managements and union officials, indicating that he may appoint a commission to examine the wage differences if no agreement is reached, was studied closely by the rather bearish board rooms.

Labor Controversy

The markets had to contend not only with the possibilities of a general strike in the automobile manufacturing centers tomorrow, but the carrier wage controversy appeared to be as cloudy as ever. The counter-proposal of the rail unions, demanding an increase of 10 per cent in basic pay, was not reassuring, although hopes were expressed that some compromise would be effected.

Financial quarters usually in close touch with Washington voiced the opinion that the Administration would exert its utmost efforts to avert any serious labor troubles at this time when the recovery program is making such headway.

The President's transmission to the Senate and House of a bill to establish 12 intermediate credit banks under the supervision of the Federal Reserve System had been anticipated. Much interest was shown in the Chief Executive's remarks that the bill was for the relief of the "medium-sized man in industry and commerce," and that "our improved condition nationally" had already furnished full justification for the steps which the Government has taken to aid trade and industry.

Bonds Irregular

Against yesterday's unfavorable performance the bond market looked better today on improved support in many of the secondary and prime classifications in the corporate group. Over the list as a whole, however, the price movement was decidedly irregular during the early trading.

Leading German issues, which suffered a severe slump yesterday, on hints from the head of the Reichsbank of a drastic cut in interest rates, rallied moderately during the forenoon. The Dawes Loan 7s showed the best rebound, gaining nearly 2 points. The Young Plan 5½s improved fractionally, but some of the German municipal and corporate obligations were still a bit wabbly.

Gains running to a point or so were established in some loans of Alleghany Corporation, American Smelting, Goodyear, New York Central, Postal Telegraph and Union Pacific. Great Northern 4½s again lost ground in light trading along with Bethlehem Steel 5s, which improved yesterday in the face of the downward trend.

U. S. Governments were slightly higher in a few cases, but major changes were on the minus side. Treasury 4s yielded 9-32s of a point, and the 4¼s-3¼s gave up 5-32s. Treasury 3¼s and certain maturities of the 3⅜s rose from 1-32 to 5-32s.

Except for the fairly heavy turnover in the German group, the foreign list was quiet with relatively few important changes. British 5½s gave up half a point, and Italian 7s made a like gain.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd			Bid	Ask'd
Chase	27⅜	30		Manhattan	31⅜	33¾
City	29½	31		Public	28½	31
Commercial	125	135		Trade Bank	24	30
Fifth Av	1080	1150		Yorkville	30	40
First, N Y	1655	1755				

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd			Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	64	70		Fulton	240	280
Bancs C I	144	175		Guaranty	338	350
Bk NY&T	340	390		Irving	16⅜	19
Bronx	6	8		Kings Co	1800	1900
Brooklyn	95	105		Law Tle&G	2¼	4
Cn Hanover	126	135		M'facturers	21¼	23¾
Chemical	39	45		New York	99½	110
County	39	45		Title Guar	9¼	12
Empire	183¼	22		Unit States	1700	1800

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd			Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	35¼	37¾		Merchants	260	300
N Shawmut	23	25½		Second Nat	84	90

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd			Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	45½	50		Harris T&S	225	255
First Nat	116	126		Northern Tr	350	400

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd			Bid	Ask'd
Ætna Fire	37¼	40		Home	20¾	22¾
Am Alliance	17½	20		North River	19⅛	21¼
Gt Americn	19⅜	21½		Spgfld Fire	91	96
Hartford	49¼	55		U S Fire	37¾	41

Dividend Declarations

Chickasha Cotton Oil Company declared a special dividend of 50 cents, payable April 16 to stock of record March 30. A similar payment was made on Feb. 15.

State Street Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3 a share, payable April 2 to stock of record March 23.

The regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent has been declared by the American Motorists Insurance Company, payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 26. The American Motorists is on an 8 per cent annual dividend basis.

A semiannual distribution on Diversified Trustee Shares, series B, has been authorized at the rate of 15.8 cents a share, payable April 1.

Bond Averages

(Copyright, 1934, Standard Statistics Co.)

	30 Ind'ls	20 RR's	20 Ut's	60 Total
Monday	80.8	88.4	88.3	83.1
week ago	80.5	87.2	88.0	85.2
Month ago	80.5	87.4	87.3	85.0
Year ago	61.7	62.1	77.9	67.2
2 years ago	66.0	73.9	84.2	78.7
3 years ago	88.8	102.1	101.0	97.2
High (1934)	81.2	87.8	88.3	85.8
Low (1934)	72.6	74.1	77.2	74.8
High (1933)	77.1	84.9	88.5	83.4
Low (1933)	58.3	57.0	74.1	63.6
High (1933)	71.3	78.0	86.2	78.1
Low (1933)	53.2	47.4	70.9	57.5

(1926 average equals 100.)

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Mar.20	Mar.19
103¾	89	7	Abraham & S pf	40	103¼	103	103		
11⅞	6¾		Adams Express	2000	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¾	9¾
34⅜	16	1	Adams Mills	2700	31⅛	29¾	31⅛	30¼	30¼
11⅜	7¾		Addressograph	700	9¾	8¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
7⅝	3½		Advance Rumely	100	5¾	5¾	5¾		
9¾	6½	.80	Affiliated Prod	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
106½	95¾	3	Air Reduction	6900	98¾	95¾	95¾	96¼	
23⅛	19¼	.80	Alaska-Juneau	5000	21	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
3¼	2¾		Alleghany Corp	7900	3	2⅞	3	3	
14⅝	5½		Allegh pf ww xxx	11000	8¼	8	8¼	8¼	
12½	5¼		Alleghany pf xw	400	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	
13½	5⅝		Allegh pf ww XL	200	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¼	
160¾	144	6	Allied Chem	900	150	147½	150	147½	
23⅜	16½		Allis Chalmers	2100	19¾	18⅝	19¾	19	
20⅛	12⅜		Alpha Port Cem	100	13½	13½	13½		
7¾	4		Amal Leather	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6	
50⅜	41½	2	Amerada	1700	48⅞	47⅛	48⅞	47½	
36	35¼		Am Ag Ch Del	400	28½	28	28¼	28½	
23	14¾		Am Bank Note	200	18	18	18	18½	
49¾	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	110	46¼	46	46		
12¾	7½		Am Beet Sugar	100	10	10	10	9¾	
64	46½		Am Beet Sug pf	20	56	53½	53½		
38	28	.80	Am Brake S&F	100	31	31	31	31	
107	98	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	108¾	108¾	108¾		
107¾	94¼	4	Am Can	5000	97⅞	95¼	97	98	
142	126½	7	Am Can pf	100	141	141	141	142	
33⅛	23¼		Am Car & Fdry	1900	27¾	27⅛	27½	27	
13¼	6¾		Am Chain	100	7	7	7		
62½	47¾		Am Com Alcohol	3200	51	49⅛	51	50	
5	2⅜		Am Encaustic T	1400	3¼	3	3¼	3½	
13¾	7¾		Am & For Pow	1200	10¼	9¾	10¼	9¾	
25	12		Am & For Pow 6	200	17½	17¼	17¼	17½	
17½	9¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	100	12	12	12		
32⅛	17¼	1	Am Hawaiian	400	19	18¾	18¾	19	
10½	7¼		Am Hide & L	400	9	8½	8½		
42¼	30⅝		Am Hide & L pf	200	37	37	37		
10	6¼		Am Ice	400	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	
11	6½		Am International	1000	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	
1⅜	¾		Am La France	200	1	1	1		
38¾	26¼		Am Locomotive	1700	33⅝	31⅞	32½	34	
74⅝	50		Am Loco pf	200	67	66	66	67½	
10	7¾		Am Mach & Met	300	7	7	7		
27⅝	18		Am Metal	1900	23¼	21⅞	22½	22½	
34¾	21	1½	AmNews	50	31	30⅛	31	30½	
12¼	8¾		Am Power & Lt	3900	9¾	9	9½	8¾	
29⅞	19¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	700	23	22½	22¾	23⅜	
26⅝	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	400	19¾	19¼	19⅝	19½	
17⅜	13⅞		Am Radiator	9700	14½	13¾	14¼	14	
25⅜	19⅜		Am Rolling Mill	9700	23¾	22	23½	22⅝	
7⅜	3¼		Am Seating	400	5¼	5	5	5¼	
30	19¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	24	24	24	24	
51¾	41		Am Smelt & Ref	11000	43⅛	41¾	42½	41¾	
26⅝	19¼		Am Steel Fdries	1000	20¾	19⅝	20¾	20½	
81	52	2	Am Sugar Ref	200	52½	51¾	52½	52½	
128¼	107¾	8	Am Tel & Tel	5100	118¼	117	118	117¼	
13	4⅞		Am Type Fndrs	100	9½	9½	9½	9⅝	
28¾	7¾		Am Type F pf	130	20¾	18	20	20½	
27⅜	16¾	1	Am Wat W&E	2000	20⅞	20½	20⅞	20¼	
80	54	6	Am Wat 1pf	100	73¼	73¼	73¼		
11½	7¼		Am Woolen	4000	14¼	13⅜	14	13¾	
83¾	61¾	1¼g	Am Woolen pf	400	73¾	73	73	73⅛	
4¼	1¼		Am Writ Pap	700	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾	
9	5¾		Am Zinc Lead&S	400	7	6⅞	7	7	
17⅜	13½		Anaconda Cop	8000	14¾	14⅛	14½	14¼	
92	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	300	92	92	92	93	
41	26¼		Archer Daniels	1700	29¾	29¼	29½	29⅛	
112	110	7	Archer Dan pf	30	112	112	112		
88	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	400	87	87	87		
6¾	4¼		Armour Ill A	6700	6	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	
3⅜	2¼		Armour Ill B	1400	3	2⅞	3	3⅛	
64¾	52		Armour Ill pf	2700	60¼	58½	59¾	59	
8⅝	3⅝		Armour Constable	400	7	6¾	7	6¾	
9	4¼		Artloom Corp	90	7⅛	7	7⅛	7½	
3½	1		Asso Apparel Ind	400	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾	
18¼	11⅜		Asso Dry Goods	1600	13⅝	13	13	13⅝	
73¾	54		Atchison T&SF	6000	66⅝	64½	65⅝	65	
85½	70½	4.80e	Atchison pf	400	79½	79¼	79¼	79	
54¼	39		Atl Coast Line	700	46¾	45¾	46¾	44	
35¼	28¼	1	Atl Refining	4000	31	29¾	30½	30¼	
55½	35¼	.50b	Atlas Uowder	400	48	46	48	49¼	
99¾	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	30	98	96	96	97	
57¾	47¾	3	Auburn Auto	2200	53⅜	50½	52	51	
16⅜	7		Austin Nichols	2400	14½	13¾	14½	14½	
10¾	5¾		Aviation Corp Del	4000	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	

—B—

16	11		Baldwin Loco	1400	13¾	12¾	13¼	12¾	
55	35		Baldwin Loco pf	300	49¾	48	49¾	48	
34½	22¼		Balt & Ohio	7000	29⅜	27⅞	29⅜	28⅝	
37⅜	24½		Balt & Ohio pf	1400	31	29¾	30½	30½	
46⅛	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	42	42	42	42	
109	95⅛	1	Bangor & Ar pf	10	101	101	101		
6	3		Barker Bros	400	5½	5	5½	5	
36	16¼		Barker Bros pf	70	30	28½	30	30	
10	7¾		Barnsdall A	2700	8¾	8	8¼	8	
18	10⅜		Beatrice Cream	100	14½	14½	14½	14½	
62½	58	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	59½	59½	59½	60	
14¼	8⅝		Belding Hem	3000	13¾	12¾	13	12¾	
110½	95½	5.86	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞		
18	12½	1½	Benef Ind L	4700	17¼	16⅞	17¼	17	
23⅞	16⅛		Bendix Aviation	4000	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝	18	
33¾	26½	.25b	Best & Co	900	32½	31¼	32½	31⅝	
48½	34¾		Bethlehem Steel	12000	42⅝	38¾	42	40⅝	
82	65¼		Beth Steel pf	200	72½	72½	72½	73⅛	
40	27	1b	Bigelow Sanford	30	36¾	36½	36¾	36¾	
16¼	10⅜		Blaw Knox	700	13½	13¼	13¼	13⅜	
56¼	48⅛		Blumenthal pf	40	51½	51½	51½	51¼	
68⅝	55	3	Bohn Alum & Br	1700	58¼	56¼	58¼	58½	
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	2000	23½	22⅞	23	22¾	
28⅜	20⅜	1	Borg Warner	7000	25⅜	23⅞	25	24	
3	1		Botany Mills A pf	200	2¼	2¼	2¼		
18½	12	.25b	Briggs Mfg	5000	15⅞	13¾	15⅜	14½	
36¼	29½		Brooklyn Man T	1700	30½	29⅝	30⅜	30	
87	82½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	83½		86¼		
80⅝	61	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	70	70	70	70¾	
120⅛	110½	7	Brown Shoe pf	20	120	120	120		
10⅛	7		Brunswick Balke	700	9⅞	9½	9⅝	9¾	
9⅜	6⅝		Bucyrus Erie	800	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
75	63½	2	Bucyrus E pf	20	65½	63½	65½	65½	
14¼	10		Bucyrus E cv pf	300	11¼	11	11	14½	
7⅝	3⅜		Budd Mfg	1200	6	5¾	6	5¾	
37⅜	25		Budd Mfg pf	210	29½	28⅞	29	28½	
5⅜	3⅜		Budd Wheel	1800	4	4	4	4	
15½	7¾		Bullard	2100	12½	11¾	12¾	12¾	
6	2⅞		Bulova Watch	100	3¾	3¾	3¾		
11½	4		Burns Bros pf	150	10½	10½	10½	10¼	
19⅜	15	.40	Burroughs Add	1700	16	15⅛	15⅝	16	
3	2		Butte Cop & Zinc	200	2¼	2¼	2¼		
32¾	21⅞		Byers	1200	26½	25½	26⅜	26½	

—C—

27¼	18¾	.25b	Calif Packing	900	24	24	24	24	
13⅞	7⅜		Callahan Z & L	2100	1⅛	1	1	1⅛	
15⅞	9½		Campbell Wy&C	1100	13¾	13	13⅜	13	
6⅜	4		Calumet & Hecla	3200	5	4¾	4⅞	4⅞	
29⅛	24¼	1	Canada Dry	900	25¼	24½	25¼	24½	
18¼	12¾		Canadian Pacific	8800	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	16⅝	
33⅛	28½	2	Cannon Mills	400	31½	31¼	31¼	31	
9¾	8⅜		Capital Admin	500	8	7⅞	8	8¼	
32	26⅜	3	Capital Admin pf	40	30¾	30	30	30	
86⅞	65½		Case Thresh	4500	71	69	70¾	68½	
84½	68	4	Case Thresh pf	70	73	71⅜	73	71⅜	
32⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	2200	29¼	28¼	29⅛	28½	
44¼	33⅛		Celanese Corp	7200	39¼	37⅛	39¼	37½	
14⅞	6½		Celotex Co pf	190	13⅝	12¾	13⅜	13¼	
32⅛	25	1½	Central Aguirre	800	25½	25½	25½		
92	70		Central RR of NJ	100	70½	70½	70½		
12⅜	7¾		Century Ribbon	400	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10¼	
40⅛	32¼		Cerro de Pasco	5300	34½	33	33½	32¾	
7½	3¼		Certain-Teed	200	5½	5½	5½		
31	17½		Certain-Teed pf	100	28½	26½	26½		
46	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1300	40	39½	40	39½	
46⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	4500	44⅞	43⅞	44⅛	44	
7	2⅜		Chi & E Ill	100	5	5	5		
8½	2½		Chi & Gt West	700	4½	4	4½	4½	
11⅞	6¼		Chi & Gt W pf	1400	10¼	9⅞	10¼	9¾	
8½	4¼		Chi Mil & St P	1200	6¾	6⅜	6¾	6½	
13¼	6⅞		Chi Mil & St P pf	2800	10⅞	10¼	10¾	10⅜	
15	6⅜		Chi & N'western	7200	13⅜	12¼	13⅛	12⅜	
28	13¼		Chi & N'west pf	800	23½	22½	23	23½	
9⅞	6		Chi Pneu Tool	100	8	8	8	7⅝	
6¼	2⅝		Chi Rock Isl & P	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
8	3½		Chi RI&P 6%	100	6¼	6¼	6¼		
9⅜	4⅜		Chi RI&P 7%	300	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7¼	
30¾	19¼	1b	Chickasha Cot O	800	28½	27¾	28½	28⅜	
11⅝	6		Childs Company	300	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾	
16⅝	13		Chile Copper	10	14½	14½	14½		
60⅜	49⅞	1	City Ice & Fuel	600	21	20½	21	20⅝	
78¾	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	330	79¼	78½	79	78	
1¼	¾		City Stores vtc	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
2½	⅞		City Stores	800	1¾	1½	1⅝	1½	
5⅝	3¾		City Stores A	300	4½	4½	4½	4½	
18½	9⅜		Colgate-Palm-P	8900	16⅝	15½	16½	15⅞	
28½	18		Collins & Aikman	2100	24	22¾	24	22⅞	
8¾	3⅜		Colo Fuel & Ir	800	6¾	6½	6⅝	6½	
33¼	20		Colo & So 1pf	20	26¼	26¼	26¼		
19¼	11⅛	.50b	Columbia Gas	8100	16	15½	15⅞	15¼	
68⅝	44	2	Columbia G pf	100	74¾	74¾	74¾	76	
66⅜	41	5	Columbia G pf B	80	63½	63	63		
28⅛	23		Columbia Pic vtc	700	27¼	26½	27¼	27	
71	58	2	Columbian Carb	2400	68¼	66½	68¼	67	
32	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	1200	30⅝	29	29	29½	
29	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	100	27	27	27	27	
57⅞	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	1800	58	54½	58⅜	54½	
36¾	26	.60	Comm Solvents	5300	27¾	26¾	27½	26⅞	
3¾	1¾		Comwlth & So	11000	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	
44⅞	21½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	400	38	38	38	38	
31¾	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	1200	26⅞	26½	26¾	27	
5¾	2½	.50b	Consol Film Ind	900	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4⅜	
17½	10¾		Consol Film I pf	1200	15½	13½	15½	15½	
47⅞	35⅝	3	Consol Gas	3100	39½	38¾	39¼	38⅝	
4⅜	2½		Consol Laundries	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
14¼	9¾	.28b	Consol Oil	9500	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	12⅛	
6¾	2½		Consol Rys Cu pf	100	5½	5½	5½	5⅝	
2⅛	⅞		Consol Textile	1900	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝	
9½	6½		Container A	800	8¾	8½	8⅝	8½	
4⅛	2⅜		Container B	1500	3⅞	3½	3⅞	3⅞	
14⅜	7		Cont Baking A	500	12	11¾	11¾	12	
2⅜	1		Cont Baking B	1000	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1¾	
81½	75	2½	Cont Can	2400	77	75½	77	76¼	
34⅞	23¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	400	31½	31	31½	31	
2⅞	1¾		Cont Motors	1700	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞	
20⅜	16½		Cont Oil	12600	18⅛	17½	18⅛	17½	
84⅛	71	3	Corn Products	1100	71½	70⅞	71⅛	71	
143	135	7	Corn Prod pf	110	143	142½	143		
9⅞	3¾		Coty	800	7⅜	7	7¼	7	
38	38	2	Cream of Wheat	800	33¾	32¼	32¾	32	
15	8		Crosley Radio	900	13⅜	13	13¼	13⅛	
36½	29¼		Crown Cork & S	100	30	30	30	30	
6¼	3⅞		Crown Zellerbach	500	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5⅜	
38⅜	21⅜		Crucible Steel	900	31⅞	30½	31½	30½	
3½	1		Cuba Co	100	2	2	2	2	
10½	3¼		Cuba Ry pf	20	7½	7½	7½		
9⅞	3½		Cuban Am Sug	300	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
50⅜	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	45	45	45	45¾	
25¼	13½		Curtis Publishg	800	22½	21	22½	22⅝	
5¼	2½		Curtiss-Wright	4000	4¼	4	4¼	4½	
11	5¼		Curtiss-Wright A	3800	10½	9⅞	10⅜	10¼	
21½	11		Cutler Hammer	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	17⅝	

—D—

15½	11½	.20	Deere & Co pf	200	14½	14	14⅛	14½	
34½	26½		Deere & Co	1900	30½	28⅝	29¾	28⅝	
73½	53		Del & Hudson	2200	63	61¾	63	61¾	
33⅜	22½		Del Lack & W	3700	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	27½	
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	80	80	80	80	
28½	24⅝	1	Diamond Match	300	24½	24½	24½	24½	
31½	20	1½	Diamond M pf	100	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30	
38⅝	32	1¶	Dome Mines	3800	37⅝	36¾	37	37¼	
23	19	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	
28½	14½		Douglas A	18300	26	24½	25¼	25	
103⅞	90⅝	2	du Pont de Nem	6800	96½	93⅝	96	93⅝	
100	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	100	100	100	100	

—E—

12⅜	5½		Eastern Roll Mill	700	10	9¼	9½	9¼	
83¾	79	3	Eastman Kodak	900	88½	88	88	88¼	
133	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	133	133	133	132	
22⅜	13¼	.25e	Eaton Mfg	2800	20	18½	19¾	19	
18¼	11⅝		Eitingon Schild	400	17	16⅞	17	17	
31⅝	18½		Elec Auto-Lite	13400	29	28½	28¼	26⅝	
99	90	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	97	97	97		
7½	3⅜		Elec Boat	900	6¼	5¾	6¼	6	
7⅛	4¼		Elec & Mus Ind	2500	6¼	6	6¼	6	
9¾	4½		Elec Pow & Lt	1900	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
20¼	8¼		Elec Pow & L pf	700	15½	15	15½	14½	
65	44	2	Elec Sto Battery	400	46¾	46½	46½	46¼	
1⅜	⅞		Elk Horn Coal	100	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1¾	
3⅜	1¼		Elk Horn Coal pf	1500	2¼	2	2		
126	120	7	Endicott John pf	50	126	126	126		

—F—

8⅜	4½		Engineers Pub S	100	8¾	8¾	8¾		
25½	14½		Engineers PS 6pf	100	19	19	19		
10⅜	8⅞	1	Equitable Off Bld	300	9⅜	8¾	9½	8⅞	
24½	13⅝		Erie RR	1300	21¼	20½	21½	21	
38⅛	16		Erie RR 1pf	1200	36	35⅛	36	35½	
14⅜	7⅛	.80	Eureka Vacuum	500	11¼	10⅞	11½	11½	
23⅜	9		Evans Products	3600	20¾	19	20¼	19	
9	4		Exchange Buffet	150	8¾	8¼	8¾	8	

—F—

7⅜	4⅛		Fairbanks pf	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	6	
18	7		Fairbanks Morse	400	15½	15	15½	15	
11⅛	7¼		Fed Yt & Trac	900	9½	9

Financial: News and Comment

Congress Studies Liberalized Stock Market Regulation

Bill Makes Reserve Board Margin Trading Arbiter —Other Revisions

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 20—The House Committee on Interstate Commerce and the Senate Banking and Currency Committee began hearings today on the revised Fletcher-Rayburn stock exchange regulation bill, extensively revamped by experts of the Federal Reserve System and the Treasury.

Representative Samuel Rayburn (D.) of Texas, chairman of the House Committee, at the outset of the hearing, declared that the new draft attempted to meet legitimate criticism of the original bill, and added that he felt it would be much more acceptable to the banking interests. The amended bill carries with it administration approval, and the belief is general that hearings will now be short and that favorable reports will be made to both houses before the end of the week.

New Margin Requirement

Mr. Thomas Corcoran, youthful RFC attorney, told the House Committee today that the chief modifications in the new draft are liberalization of margin requirements, and regulations concerning segregation of dealers and brokers.

The new draft vests in the Federal Reserve Board, instead of the Federal Trade Commission the regulation of margin trading, and authorizes the board to increase margin requirements when such action is considered necessary, and under critical situations to lower them.

The limit of extension of credit for original purchases on margin is set at 40 per cent of the market price or 100 per cent of the lowest price at which the security sold within three years, but not more than 75 per cent of the current market price. The higher of these two margins is to be used. The original draft fixed the margin requirement at 50 per cent of the market price, but the alternative was set at 80 per cent of the lowest price within three years.

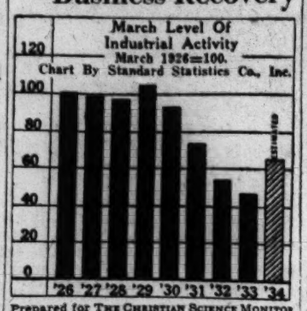
Liquidation Averted

One amendment was written into the bill intended to avoid liquidation, which it was contended by opponents of the original bill would follow upon application of the margin provisions to existing accounts. In an effort to meet this objection, the revisers changed the provision so that the new limitations will not apply to loans now outstanding until Jan. 31, 1939.

Banks are not now included in the definitions of "broker" and "dealer," while exempted securities in the redraft include, in addition to obligations guaranteed by the United States, such other securities as the Federal Trade Commission may decide.

Mr. Corcoran pointed out that it will not be necessary for loans now outstanding to meet the margin requirements in the new bill until 1939. He contended that disastrous liquidation of accounts, which banking interests charged would occur if the old bill had been enacted, were eliminated.

Broad Progress Of Business Recovery



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE broad progress of business recovery is illustrated in the accompanying chart, showing estimated March production to be substantially above that for the like month in 1933 and 1932.

The index, at 79.7, shows a gain of 2 per cent over that for February after correction for normal seasonal trend, although still some 17 per cent under the July, 1933, peak.

The heavy industries, generally speaking, continue to lag, although April volumes in steel, cement and other building materials, and railroad equipment are expected to register relatively sharp gains.

Sees Big Railroads All Air-Conditioned By the End of 1934

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 20—By the end of 1934 all principal trains will be partially or fully air-conditioned, and the railways will have in service a total of more than 2800 air-conditioned cars, the Railway Age said today in reporting latest plans for installation of additional air-conditioning equipment by the leading railroads.

Programs to be carried out during 1934 as announced by the rail companies, call for air-conditioning of an additional 2200 cars, 1300 of which are owned by the railroads themselves and 917 by the Pullman Company. At the close of 1933 there were 648 air-conditioned cars in service.

"These programs," Railway Age said, "constitute an outstanding development in modern transportation and represent an important forward step in the nation-wide campaign to make railroad service superior to all other forms of passenger transportation.

"Present plans provide for the air-conditioning of all types of sleeping and passenger cars on many railroads, and on others for the air-conditioning of observation, lounge, club and Pullman-room sleeping cars. While the programs of the railways, as of March 9, are still incomplete in various instances and are subject to further expansion, it has already been determined that several railroads will air-condition complete trains, while the programs of other lines, which at present do not contemplate the air-conditioning of sleeping cars and coaches, may yet be altered."

Many Companies Bow to Bankruptcy, Receivership and Reorganization

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange has issued a list of companies reported to the exchange as being in bankruptcy, receivership or being reorganized under the bankruptcy act.

Segregation of the corporations that fall within any of the three classifications was understood to be the result of a study made last summer by the committee on the stock list. A special notation appeared on the quotation sheets that are published for the exchange indicating the companies listed.

They are:

Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Ltd.
American Type Founders Co.
Ann Arbor Railroad Co.
Botany Consolidated Mills, Inc.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue R. R. Co.
Bush Terminal Co.
Celotex Co.
Central of Georgia Railway Co.
Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway Co.
Chicago Railways Co.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co.
Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.
Consolidation Coal Co.
Cuban Cane Products Co., Inc.
Elk Horn Coal Corp.
Florida East Coast Railway Co.
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co.
Francisco Sugar Co.
General Theatres Equipment, Inc.
Gould Coupler Co.
R. Hoe & Co., Inc.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.
International Great Northern R. R. Co.
Kreuger & Toll Co.
McCrory Stores Corp.
McLellan Stores Co.
Manati Sugar Co.
Manhattan Railway Co.
Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Missouri Pacific Railroad Company.
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Co.
National Bellas Hess Co., Inc.
National Department Stores, Inc.
New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway Co.
New York Investors, Inc.
New York States Railways.
Norfolk-Southern Railroad Co.
Northern Ohio Railway Co.
Pan American Petroleum Co.
Paramount Publix Corp.
Pressed Steel Car Co.
Producers & Refiners Corp.
Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp.
Richfield Oil Company of California.
Rio Grande Southern Railroad Co.
St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co.
Seaboard Air Line Railway Co.
Seaboard All-Florida Railway Co.
Seneca Copper Mining Co.
Stevens Hotel Co.
Studebaker Corp.
United Paper Board Co., Inc.
Wabash Railway Co.
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
Wisconsin Central Railway Co.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Blackstone Savings Bank	Mar. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Home Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Apr. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 16
Elliot Savings Bank	Apr. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 16
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Apr. 20

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 2
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 2
Lynn Institution for Savings	Apr. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 2
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Apr. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 16
Causey Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20

Shawinigan Power Places Second Unit in Operation

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 20—The Shawinigan Water & Power Company has put into operation the second of four units of 40,000 horsepower each being installed at its Rapide Blanc hydroelectric development in upper Quebec.

This is the second unit to be thrown on the circuit within a month, and indicates that the construction program of the Shawinigan company is well ahead of schedule, despite adverse weather conditions.

These units are not as yet operating to full capacity, awaiting the rising of the water from the spring floods.

Institute Thinks Fewer Work Hours Not Right Method

Is No Aid to Employment but Reduces Workers' Purchasing Power

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 20—Any further curtailment of working time will not be accompanied by an increase in employment but a further reduction in the worker's purchasing power, states the Alexander Hamilton Institute in a survey of labor conditions under the NRA.

Solution of the employment problem at the present time is a reduction in the prices of manufactured goods sufficiently great to create a demand that will permit capacity operations, according to the Institute. This would mean a reduction in the cost of labor either through a cutting of wage rates or through an increase in the output per man-hour, it is added.

In explaining the above conclusion, the Institute reviews the labor situation during the last six months of 1933. In this period prices of manufactured goods rose 8.4 per cent, while worker's weekly earnings increased 1.0 per cent. Thus the worker's purchasing power in December was 6.8 per cent lower than in June. Despite shortening the work week and raising wages, the National Recovery Administration was able to maintain the worker's income but not his purchasing power.

Theory Exploded

"This was a blow," the institute added, "to the theory that by increasing wage rates sufficiently to offset a reduction in working time the worker would still be able to buy the same quantity of goods as he could before his working time was reduced. The results showed that the difficulty involved in the old share-the-work movement, which did not provide for an increase in wage rates, was not overcome by raising wage rates. The worker was impoverished in either case."

As the result of the decrease in buying power, which was caused by the reduction of working hours, there was a gradual development of labor unrest now becoming manifest in an increased number of strikes, the institute says. It sees the situation growing more serious, especially in view of the current efforts to make a further reduction in working hours.

Factory output in the six-month period declined sharply due to the fact that an increase in, or even a maintenance of, production during this time depended upon a reduction in prices, the survey continues. Prices were forced upward, however, by the increase in the cost of labor.

Despite the drop in output, the number of factory workers totaled 8,208,800 in December as compared with 5,600,000 in June, an increase of 2,600,000. This increase was due to the elimination of the spread between prices and wage rates which were abnormally low in June. The same process would have taken place, adds the institute, if manufacturers had lowered prices and maintained hours of work instead of raising wage rates and reducing hours of work, contending that lower prices would have resulted in an increase in total production and a consequent increase in employment.

Employment Problem

Continuing its argument for the solution of the employment problem through a reduction in the prices of manufactured goods, the institute says:

"Since the curtailment of working time during the last six months of 1933 was no more effective in creating more employment than a reduction in prices would have been, the curtailment of working time proved to be a disappointing method, inasmuch as it had the disadvantage of curtailing the worker's purchasing power. If employment had been increased by reducing prices, the worker's buying power would have been increased. There would have been no change in his total income from the amount he actually received in December, because the lack of a wage advance would have been offset by longer hours. However, instead of paying higher prices in December than in June, he would have been paying lower prices. It is probable that under such circumstances, the labor troubles which are now threatening to cause more or less disturbance would either be nonexistent or considerably modified."

General Foods Corp. Earnings Increased

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 20—The pamphlet report of General Foods Corporation and subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31, 1933, shows net earnings of $11,032,948, after all charges and expenses, and provision for income taxes. This is equal to $2.10 a share on the 5,251,468 shares of the company's common stock outstanding at the close of the year.

The 1933 earnings compare with $10,343,882 for the preceding year, equivalent to $1.97 a share on 5,251,501 shares outstanding Dec. 31, 1932.

Current assets at the end of 1933 were $34,941,135, compared with $32,318,611 for the preceding year, while current liabilities were $5,133,185, compared with $5,223,580 at Dec. 31, 1932.

Hankow, China, Trade With U. S. Improves

WASHINGTON, March 20—Several lines of American business at Hankow, China, in both export and import trade, registered substantial improvement in 1933 compared with the preceding year, according to a report from the Vice-Consul, made public by the Commerce Department.

In the export field, greatly increased shipments of wool oil to the American market was a high-light, while depreciation of the American dollar served to materially swell the volume of imports from the United States in practically all lines.

World Recovery Awaits Trade Pacts and Exchange Stability

These Two Developments Must Precede Revival, Says National Industrial Conference Board, Which Sees Artificial Restrictions as Big Barrier

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 20—In a review of world economic conditions just issued, the National Industrial Conference Board reiterates that a "revival of world trade cannot take place until some measure of stability is introduced in foreign exchange markets and most of the outstanding restrictions on the international movement of funds and goods are removed."

The report shows that the revival that occurred in world industrial activity in the summer of 1932 continued at an accelerated rate in 1933.

"The problem of currency stabilization and removal of foreign exchange restrictions is essentially a problem of foreign indebtedness, long-term and short-term," the conference board says.

"Great Britain, having successfully overcome its internal financial difficulties, has again entered the field of international finance. The United States is still almost entirely concerned with the extraordinary number of domestic problems raised by the complicated and far-reaching reconstruction and recovery program of the Administration. The third largest creditor country, France, is at the present moment engaged in defending the stability of its own currency. As long as these three countries do not find it possible to settle whatever differences may separate them in regard to monetary policy, there can be no hope of international action designed to stabilize foreign exchanges and remove the obstacles to world trade."

Regarding the economic status of various countries, the review notes that the greatest increase in industrial production from 1932 to 1933 occurred in those countries which had suffered the greatest decline from 1929 to 1932.

In the United States the physical volume of industrial production declined 46 per cent from 1929 to 1932, but recovered 20 per cent from 1932 to 1933. The corresponding figures for Germany are given as 39 per cent and 12 per cent; for France, 31 per cent and 12 per cent; for Sweden, 21 and 3 per cent, and for Great Britain, 17 and 3 per cent.

"In Japan the low point of the depression was reached at the beginning of 1932," the report continues. "Since that time the volume of industrial production has increased rapidly, reaching the highest point since the World War at the end of 1933, as a result of the military expenditures of the Japanese Government. In Canada production declined throughout 1932, reaching the low point in February, 1933. From February to September, 1933, industrial activity increased 45 per cent, and, after a slight decline in October and November, a new upward movement took place in December.

"In most countries the recovery continued practically without interruption throughout 1933. In France the volume of production declined somewhat in the last half of the year owing to domestic political and budgetary difficulties. In the United States, industrial activity increased 72 per cent from March to July and then declined 26 per cent from July to December."

Wholesale prices in most countries either moved upward or remained stable during 1933, it is added. "Price deflation of the three years has been definitely stopped," the review says.

Discussing national financing, the Conference Board says that in a large number of countries, the budgets of the national governments have been balanced with the outstanding exceptions of the United States, Japan, Germany and Italy.

"In all important financial markets there is an abundance of idle funds," the review continues. "The short-term rates of interest are extremely low. Long-term capital markets, however, are still stagnant.

"Great Britain is the only country where the long-term rate of interest has declined to below the pre-war level and where foreign debtors are again able to obtain new loans and to refund their existing obligations at a lower rate of interest. New security issues in 1933 were higher than in any year since 1930. In 1933 not a single foreign loan was floated in the United States. In Great Britain new issues for overseas countries were larger than the total issues for account of private corporations in the United States."

The World's Business

United States National Income, 1929-32

DURING the last session of Congress, the Senate ordered a new estimate of the national income between 1930-1932. The result has just been issued by the Department of Commerce. It was compiled by the department's Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in cooperation with the National Bureau of Economic Research. It was natural that the national bureau should be called in. Mr. Willard L. Thorp, the head of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, used to be on the staff of the national bureau. Moreover, this organization has done the pioneer work in this field of economic inquiry.

The results of the study justify the general description of the 1929-1933 depression as the worst in history. This is how the national income fell (in billions of dollars):

1929	$81
1930	75.4
1931	63.3
1932	49

This shows a decline of 40 per cent. Even when it is borne in view that this shrunken income bought 19.6 per cent more satisfactions than in 1929, the deflation is impressive. It is unfortunate that there is no basis of comparability with other countries. Probably no other country, however, has been through such an experience.

* * *

What happened during those three years is revealed in the breaking down of the figures. National income is divided into three main groups: labor, profit, and property. The first named is self-explanatory. Profit income comes from the profits of enterprise, agricultural as well as industrial. It also includes rents and royalties. The income of property owners includes such items as dividends and interest. This is how the three categories fared in 1929 and again in 1932 (in billions of dollars):

	1929	1932
Labor	52.8	31.5
Property	12.1	7.1
Profits	15.9	8.8

Labor is by far the main item. In 1929 it accounted for 65 per cent of the total income. That part of it entering into wages has suffered most. Where it is possible to segregate the wage item, the study shows a falling off of as much as 60 per cent, compared with 40 per cent for the general average. Profits fell 41 per cent, or just over the average, and property receipts declined only 30 per cent, or only half the deflation sustained by wages.

* * *

The New Deal under President Roosevelt is a double-headed affair so far as income is concerned. It seeks to create new income. But it also aims at redistribution of existing and future income. In respect of the latter, the favored group is labor. We see the reason from the above comparison. Wages have suffered the severest deflation. Yet they make the biggest market for the products of agriculture and industry. So the President wants to see a slowing down of profit-taking till wages have been filled out again. Only by such means, runs his theory, can industry recover its market among the wage earners.

What about profits? The study shows that they were very seriously cut. In fact, industry paid out more than it produced. This was done by trenching upon reserves. According to this study, the withdrawal of income exceeded income produced in 1932 by $10,600,000,000. Here we see why so many corporations were penning their operations in red ink when Mr. Roosevelt entered the White House.

The era of red ink, however, seems to be definitely over. The National City Bank recently tabulated the 810 statements of companies engaged in various lines of industry and trade having an aggregate net worth of $14,003,000,000. They showed a combined net profit, less deficits, of approximately $441,000,000 in 1933, as contrasted with a net deficit of $46,000,000 in 1932.

Agricultural profits have also risen. According to the Brookmire Economic Service, the estimated cash farm income, exclusive of benefit payments in the crop year 1933-34, shows an increase of 28 per cent.

* * *

Property income stood up remarkably well during the depression. Only a 30 per cent decline was recorded. The better showing is mainly due to the surprising stability of income derivable from interest payments, which fell only 3.2 per cent. Interest, of course, comes from evidences of debt, such as bonds. Those persons who relied for their income on equities instead of debts did not fare anywhere near as well. Dividends fell 56.4 per cent.

Judging from much of the comment that one reads, the New Deal is confiscatory in regard to property. This, of course, is not the case. As Mr. John Dickinson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, has put it, the President's policy in this regard is directed toward the maintenance of values. This is being done in many ways. Federal bonds are being substituted for defaulted mortgages. The RFC is pouring out money in support of all manner of fiduciary institutions. RFC money has been used, indeed, to keep up interest payments and principal repayments on debts. If there had not been a turn in the economic tide in 1933, interest payments would have collapsed with the remainder of payments.

* * *

In all these circumstances we should naturally expect that the national income for 1933 would show an advance on 1932. This is the verdict of the National Industrial Conference Board. A recent computation by this body says that there was an advance of 3.7 per cent. Not very much, but a turn in the right direction. Applying the National Industrial Conference Board percentage of increase to the total given in the above calculation, we find that in 1933 income would be $50,300,000,000. In other words, we are out of the depression. If the country would act upon this fact, the upturn would be even greater. E. E. R.

Price Recessions Bring Some Trade To Cloth Market

Second Hands Cut Prices to Make Sales—Buyers' Needs Increasing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 20—Quiet trading continued in the primary cotton cloth market during the past week. Price recessions were spasmodic rather than general, and were usually due to the individual situations of the mills making them. There were more goods sold from second hands than by the mills, most of which held prices firm.

While every day reduced the backlog of orders on the mill books, the needs of buyers are correspondingly increasing, so merchants are confident that sustained buying will set in before the month ends.

Most mills are sold up through April and some up to the end of June, but a few are anxious to take orders for late April, May and June deliveries. Such price recessions as occurred came from this class of sellers. Second hands offered their goods at just enough concession to make the sales.

Interest in Washington

There is a growing anxiety among manufacturers and merchants as to the outcome of the pending negotiations in Washington. Many southern manufacturers, who have thus far supported the NRA with wholehearted coöperation, openly proclaim that they cannot submit if any further restrictions are put upon them.

Sheetings were fairly steady, although an occasional weak spot developed, such as the 40-inch, 2.85-yard, 48x48s which sold at 10c and the 36-inch, 5.00-yard of the same count at 6½c. Broadcloths yielded in company with print cloths. Drills were usually steady with one or two exceptions which was also true of osnaburgs. Wide goods were slightly more active due to slight concessions by a few anxious sellers.

Trade in Fancy Goods

In the fine and fancy goods division business was better than on the previous week. Many converters are reordering on numbers contracted for earlier in the season in quantities more limited than their sales actually warranted. They are finding difficulty in locating goods for delivery early enough to apply on these old orders.

Substantial trading was carried on in combed broadcloths. A good volume of 136x60s and 128x68s were sold at 12c and the 144x76s ranged from 12½c to 12¾c, depending on quality and delivery.

Sales of drapery fabrics were fairly brisk. Early buyers were back for extra goods for quick delivery, which was not available. They compromised on deliveries beginning in four to six weeks with 10 per cent weekly thereafter. Pongees moved moderately at 10¾c. for the 38-inch 72x100s. There was additional activity in dimities, but failure to get wanted deliveries limited sales in this style. There was renewed buying of combed lawns.

Forty-One Banks Reopen in Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 20—Bank reopenings throughout the United States reported to the American Banker, daily banking newspaper, totaled 41 last week.

Of these, seven were under national charter and 34 were state banks and trust companies. The institutions opening were either formerly restricted banks reopening for 100 per cent operation after reorganization or newly chartered institutions replacing closed banks now in liquidation.

The additional openings of the week bring the total for 1934 to 406, of which 155 have been national banks and 251 state-chartered institutions.

Bank openings thus far this year have been: January, 186; February, 133, and March, 87.

Italy Bidding for More Trade in Latin-America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Italy is making a bid for more trade with Mexico and the rest of Latin America, thus bringing a new factor into the coveted business of Hispano-America. In order to intensify trade relations, Italy recently assigned Dr. Orestes Villa as "Commercial Commissioner" attached to the Italian legation. He is studying the possibilities of augmenting the Mexican market for Italian products, especially automobiles and machinery and foodstuffs, wines, medicines and artificial silk, and for increasing Italian consumption of Mexican products, including asphalt, petroleum derivatives, henequen, vanilla, coffee, fibers.

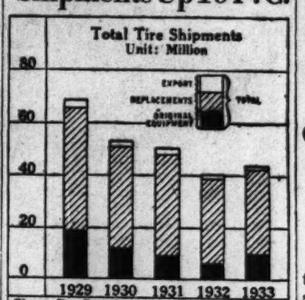
It was indicated by the new commercial commissioner that the policy followed by Italy in the past of buying Mexican and other Latin-American countries' products through intermediaries in other countries, including the United States, would be abandoned in order to develop the direct relationship.

Japan Wants Government Control of Oil Industry

WASHINGTON, March 20—A bill approved by the Japanese Cabinet and ready for submission to the Diet provides for complete government control of the petroleum industry, by means of the adoption of a licensing system for the refining and importing of oil products, according to a cablegram received in the Department of Commerce from the Commercial Attaché at Tokyo.

The bill also provides for the maintenance of a fixed amount of stocks and gives the Government authority to purchase oil and regulate the process of refining if deemed necessary.

Unit Volume of Tire Shipments Up 10 P. C.



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UNIT volume of pneumatic casing shipments by manufacturers to all types of users expanded about 10 per cent during 1933, with production recording a somewhat sharper gain.

In the 12 months through December, aggregate shipments were approximately 44,440,000 units, whereas output of tires totaled slightly over 45,700,000 units.

Rising commodity prices, and a desire to be adequately stocked in the event of labor troubles were reflected in an increase of around 16 per cent in producers' supplies of casings last year.

Argentine Stirred By Several Major Financial Scandals

BUENOS AIRES, March 20 (U. P.)—Several financial scandals involving banks, savings institutions, an insurance company, and the sequel of one failure leading to a diplomatic resignation, have just been made public.

Eduardo Holguin, minister of Panama, resigned after allegations that Tanko Milich, fugitive assistant bank manager, had hidden in the Panamanian legation while police sought him on charges of fraud in connection with the bankrupt Banco Comercial del Plata.

The sensational failure of a proposed world cruise to exhibit Argentine products resulted in the deportation of Max Ludwig, technical director of the project, and the resignation of Jorge H. Marenco as director-general of livestock in the agricultural department. Señor Marenco was the government representative aboard the liner.

The Government has canceled authorization to operate the Banco de las Americas, granted in January, 1933, on the grounds of "irregularities."

The chairman and treasurer of the Sociedad Ahorros Prestamos Impestos Internos (savings bank run by former employees of the tax department) were arrested on charges of fraud.

The La Mundial Insurance Company was declared bankrupt.

First Offering Of State of Texas Bonds

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 20—For the first time since Texas was admitted to the Union in 1845, a general public offering is being made of the bonds of the Lone Star State.

An issue of $4,000,000 State of Texas 4½ per cent relief bonds, due serially March 1, 1936, to March 1, 1943, is being offered at prices to yield from 3.25 per cent to 4.00 per cent by C. W. McNear & Co., John Nuveen & Co., Inc., Equitable Securities Corporation (Nashville, Tenn.), A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc., Stifel, Nicolaus & Co., Inc., Donald O'Neil & Co. (Dallas, Texas), and Rauscher, Pierce & Co., Inc., also of Dallas.

Improved Tone Reported In Brazilian Business

WASHINGTON, March 20—Signs of business revival are evident in Brazil, according to a report to the Commerce Department from the commercial attaché at Rio de Janeiro.

During the latter half of January and the first two weeks of February, retail turnover in Rio showed a sharp upward trend, it is pointed out.

Factories in Rio de Janeiro and the adjacent area generally report a satisfactory volume of orders. The shoe industry, after several years of intense competition, recently entered an agreement to increase their prices slightly to as to effect the higher prices now being paid for their materials.

Well-managed cotton textile plants continue to enjoy a large turnover. Woolen mills have also been showing greater activity, some of the larger plants working overtime to complete government contracts. Foundries and other metal working plants are still well booked with orders, and one of the large cement plants in the Rio de Janeiro district is planning to increase its capacity.

Business Failures Drop In the Week of March 15

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 20—The downtrend of business failures in the United States continues. The total number for the latest week, that ended March 15, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet Inc., was 249, compared with 260 and 253, respectively, in the two preceding weeks and 382 last year, the current week's figures showing a decline from a year ago of 34.8 per cent.

There was a small increase in the number of defaults in the East, compared with the preceding week, while failures in the South were again less numerous, and also for the Pacific coast states. In the West there was no change. Failures with liabilities of $5000 and over in each case numbered 160, against 166 the preceding week and 245 in the similar week of 1933.

Conference Asks Unified Control Of Transportation

Opposes Public Ownership —Wants Motor, and Waterways Also Regulated

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 20—Declaring that there is "no demand or necessity for government ownership of railways" the transportation conference of 1933-34 today made public a report which represents the views of 15 national groups interested in transportation on what should be done to restore rail prosperity under private ownership.

Briefly, the report advocates extension of regulation to highway and waterway carriers; rejects code regulation of trucking rates; recommends that regulation of all transportation be lodged in the Interstate Commerce Commission, and proposes extension of the Emergency Transportation Act of 1933 for one year.

Supporting the Coördinator of Transportation in his analysis of the railroad credit situation, the conference, however, expresses wide divergence of opinion on the question of ownership. To quote from the report:

Against Public Ownership

"The conference disagrees with the Coördinator of Transportation in his statement to the Interstate Commerce Commission, which was submitted to the president of the Senate, Jan. 20, 1934, that 'Theoretically and logically public ownership and operation meets the known ills of the present situation better than any other remedy' or that 'public regulation of a privately owned and operated industry' even though 'reaching deeply into such matters as rates, service, capitalization, etc.' becomes a logical reason for assumption by the Government of 'complete responsibility, financial or otherwise.'"

The conference, "without claiming that all private enterprise is more efficient than any government enterprise, believes that private enterprise does have inherent advantage in supplying that incentive and initiative which means so much in American life."

The report continues:

"The conference believes that, given a substantial revival of business, given a national and state policy which manifestly attempts to deal out econmic justice to all forms of transportation, and given government policies calculated to restore business confidence generally, private capital can and will prove equal to the task of supplying the capital needs of a privately owned and operated railway system."

Need Federal Credit

Pointing out that some railways "must be aided," however, the report says that on the basis of past performance, the railways "may be regarded a good credit risk," and that "the Government may properly extend credit to them in moderate amounts and for limited periods of time, at an interest rate closely approximating the cost of the money to the Government, plus the cost of administering such loans. Loans made under such conditions should not be regarded as the entering wedge of government ownership, but rather as a device to maintain private ownership after a period of extreme business depression," it holds.

The conference concludes that "The public should now, while time and opportunity permit the reckoning—count up the costs of government versus private ownership and operation of the railways; and if it desires the continuance of the system of private ownership and operation of the railways, it should urge the adoption of measures calculated to maintain an effectively functioning and privately-owned railway system."

Mr. Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago, president of the American Railway Business Association, is chairman of the conference which includes the Association of American Railway Executives and a number of transportation, banking and industrial groups.

Income Tax Receipts Show Large Increase Over 1933

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—The Treasury took in $146,789,653 on income taxes during the first 17 days of March, as compared with $98,176,965 in the like period last year.

The first quarter payments on 1933 incomes brought income tax collections for the fiscal year to $504,996,642, as compared with $481,516,607 last year.

The Treasury has estimated total March collections will be $250,000,000.

What 12 Stocks Do Experts Favor?

DURING the past four weeks the stock recommendations of leading financial authorities have centered about 12 issues. The names of these favored stocks, the prices at which they are recommended, and the number of services which have advised their purchase are given in the current UNITED OPINION Bulletin.

Experience has shown that stocks recommended by three or more financial experts almost invariably show better than average appreciation.

TO introduce to you the UNITED OPINION method of stock forecasting—so successful during the past 14 years—we shall be glad to send you without obligation this list of 12 outstanding stocks — a list available through no other source.

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UNITED BUSINESS SERVICE
210 Newbury St. Boston, Mass.

Seattle Is Upheld By Supreme Court In Taxing Utilities

Not Discriminatory Says Ruling—Pennsylvania Keeps Wabash Stock

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—License taxes imposed on the Seattle Gas Company and the Puget Sound Power & Light Company, both of which compete with a municipally owned plant, were sustained yesterday by the Supreme Court.

The validity of the municipal tax against both companies was upheld unanimously.

The companies contended it was unjust discrimination, since the city-owned concern did not have to pay the levy.

The majority opinion in the Puget Sound case said a private corporation was in business for profit and a municipality would use "its gains if any" for "public ends." It added:

"Hence equal protection does not require a city to abstain from taxing the business of a corporation organized for profit merely because in the public interest the municipality has acquired like properties or conducts a like business."

The decision observed that the "injury" claimed by the company was "the consequence of competition by the city, and not necessarily of the imposition of the tax. . . .

"The Fourteenth Amendment does not purport to protect property from every injurious or oppressive action by a state. . . .

"It does not preclude competition, however drastic, between private enterprises or prevent unequal taxation of competitors who are different. Those were risks which appellant (the company) took when it entered the field."

The court dismissed the appeal by the Seattle Gas Company on like grounds.

Although concurring with other members of the court in sustaining the validity of the Puget Sound tax, Justice van Devanter on behalf of himself and Justices McReynolds, Sutherland, and Butler dissented on certain features.

Expressing the view that the city's power and light business was separate and distinct from its governmental activities, Justice van Devanter said it was unfair to tax one company and not the other.

An Interstate Commerce Commission order directing the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Pennsylvania Company to dispose of stock of the Wabash and the Lehigh Valley Railroads was set aside by the court.

The action was taken by an evenly-divided court, Justice Roberts not participating presumably because of a previous connection with the case.

The Pennsylvania Company, owned and controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad, obtained control of 49 per cent of the stock of the Wabash and the Lehigh Valley.

The commission took the position that this might have the effect of lessening competition.

It was contended that the acquisition was legal as an investment. The jurisdiction of the commission was challenged on the ground that the Pennsylvania Company was not engaged in transportation, and therefore not subject to the commission's control.

The commission insisted the Pennsylvania Company in purchasing the stock acted merely as an agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Thrift in Spain Check to Revolution

(Continued from Page 1)

business of all the foreign insurance companies established in Spain on lines similar to the monopoly of oil which eliminated the Shell and Standard companies from the market, but opinion is veering round to the viewpoint that a certain amount of foreign capital should be attracted.

Spain's foreign debt, once in the hands of French and English investors, has now been reduced from 900,000,000 pesetas some 25 years ago to 78,000,000 pesetas held by Frenchmen. In 1882 this debt stood at 1,930,000,000 pesetas! Considering that Spain still owed foreign investors 320,000,000 pesetas in 1920, the progress made in this respect has been remarkable.

Prior to the burning of the convents in 1931 foreign investments and deposits in Spanish banking concerns exceeded 500,000,000 pesetas. Most of this was withdrawn soon after. National deposits in current accounts, according to end of September figures of 1933, amounted to 2,975,000,000 pesetas.

The country is naturally feeling the world crisis and the measures taken by the Government to rectify trade balances which affect finance. As an instance in point may be mentioned last year's purchase abroad of over 100,000,000 pesetas' worth of eggs—which it is claimed ought to have been laid at home. As the Government prohibited the importation of maize, there was not enough to go round for Spanish poultry breeders.

Labor Code for Mexico

Under a new labor code, business concerns in Mexico are compelled to employ 90 per cent native help, and in some categories the quota is even higher.

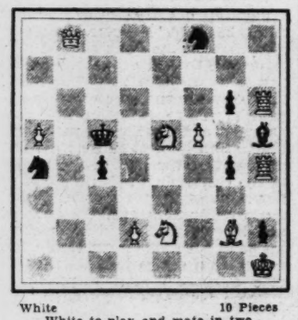
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1601

By R. Gevers

Black 8 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

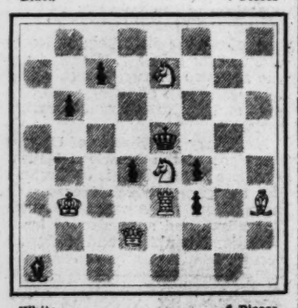
White to play and mate in two

(First prize, The Problemist, 1933)

Problem No. 1602

By E. Palkoska

Black 7 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in three.

(First prize, Neue Leipziger Zeitung)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1599. Q-B4

No. 1600. 1. K-B6 BxKtch
2. BxB
1. ——— threat (RxKt)
2. Q-Kt7ch
1. ——— K-K4
2. KxP!

End-Game No. 190. White wins: 1 BxP, PxB; 2 RxRch, BxR; 3 RxBch, KxR; 4 Q-R8ch, K-B2; 5 Q-R7ch, K-Kt; 6 QxQ, —; 7 B-R6ch, K-Kt; 8 Q-Kt7 mate.

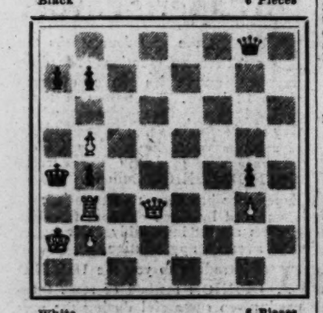
End-Games

This ingenious ending was brought to our attention by Mr. R. Teasdel of Cardiff, Wales, who gives as his source the Pittsburg Gazette, 1911. Those who find the problems above too easy may not feel the same about this ending.

End-Game No. 192

By A. J. Fink

Black 6 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

Have you noticed the new problem corner in Liberty? It is a good many years since a popular magazine in this country has had a regular chess feature.

Dr. Alekhine gave 29 simultaneous exhibitions in Czechoslovakia from Nov. 18 to Dec. 30, last, playing 50 boards in most of them. In all he played 1462 games, winning 1038, drawing 274 and losing 130. This intensive series may have had its effect in his comparatively poor showing at the Hastings tournament, but in the sparkling and enterprising game below, from the Prague exhibition, we are treated to a magnificent sequence of sacrifices, culminating in a Queen sacrifice and mate, that reveals his genius in happy mood. If this mood does not leave him, we predict he will have little trouble defeating Bogoljubow in the match for the world's championship, reported to begin late this month at Baden-Baden.

Sicilian Defense

Alekhine White	Koutny Black	Alekhine White	Koutny Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	16 Q-Q2	B-Q2
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	17 BxRP	PxB
3 P-Q4	P-QKt3	18 QxP	P-B4
4 P-Q5	P-Q3	19 R-K6	BxR
5 Kt-B3	P-QR3	20 QxBch	K-Kt2
6 P-QR4	Kt-KB3	21 QxBP	Kt-B
7 B-Q3	P-R3	22 Q-Kt4ch	K-R3
8 Castles	B-K2	23 R-R3	B-B3
9 P-KR3	Castles	24 P-R4	R-R2
10 R-K	PxP	25 Kt-Kt5	R-K8ch
11 KtxP	QKt-Q2	26 K-R2	Q-K
12 B-KB4	KtxKt	27 R-KB3	Q-K4ch
13 PxKt	Kt-B3	28 P-Kt3	QxQKtP
14 P-B4	R-K	29 R-B5	Kt-Kt6
15 B-B2	Kt-R2	30 Q-R5ch!	Resigns

Here is the game between A. Lilienthal, young Hungarian, and Miss Vera Menchik, women's world champion, from the recent Hastings tournament. Lilienthal shared second prize with Dr. Alekhine.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Lilienthal White	Menchik Black	Lilienthal White	Menchik Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	12 PxP	PxP
2 P-QB4	P-K3	13 QR-Q	Q-R4(e)
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	14 KtxP	KtxKt
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	15 BxPch	K-R
5 PxP(a)	PxP	16 RxKt	Kt-Kt3(f)
6 P-K3	B-K2	17 R-K5	P-B3
7 B-Q3	Castles	18 BxP	PxB
8 Q-B2	P-B4(b)	19 R-R5	B-Kt5 and White announced mate in three moves (g)
9 KKt-K2	P-QR3(c)		
10 B-B5	R-K		
11 CastlesKR(d)	P-QKt3		

(a) This simple continuation, long advocated by Marshall, has the advantage of avoiding critical play in the center, enabling White to direct his initiative toward direct attack on the K side.

(b) This is dangerous, the QP becoming weak. 8 . . . P-B3, followed by R-K, Kt-B, etc., appears to equalize.

(c) This is a bad waste of time. 9 . . . P-QKt3 is indicated. 9 . . . P-B5 is questionable on account of 10 B-B5, Kt-Kt3; 11 BxKt, QBxB; 12 QxB, BxB; 13 P-QR4.

(d) If 11 BxQKt, QxB; 12 PxP, Q-Kt5! and Black has good counterplay.

(e) 13 . . . B-Kt2 is indicated, but after 14 Kt-B4, the QP is in trouble. The text leaves Black without resource, however.

(f) Should Black try to trap the B at R2 with P-Kt3, White sacrifices it with BxKtP, with a winning attack.

(g) 20 B-Kt8ch, KxB; 21 Q-Kt6ch, K-B; 22 R-R8 mate.

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The Editor's Puzzle

276

If Mr. Stinchfield ~~traveling agent~~ has ~~himself~~ diligently in Harvard, and ~~that~~ we believe it would not ~~be stretching the truth~~ ~~too far to say that~~ he learned more than any ~~of his classmates~~ ~~body who was in college~~ ~~at the same time as he was~~

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

Roosevelt Acts To Stop Strikes In Industries

(Continued from Page 1)

mobile strike scheduled for tomorrow morning drew near. However, the President was prepared to intervene here also should negotiations break down as completely as they did in the railroad situation this morning.

In the meantime the NRA chief was plunged into the center of the differences at New York in a determined effort to stave off the crisis which this morning appeared more threatening than it has since negotiations opened three days ago.

The White House continued to be optimistic, interpreting the fact that no word had been heard from General Johnson since last Friday as an indication that progress towards a peaceable settlement was being made.

Meanwhile, however, labor leaders throughout the Detroit automobile area prepared to gather in Pontiac, Mich., to hear the final word at 5 p. m. from the conference room in New York, where the executives of the industry are deliberating over their answer to General Johnson's peace proposals.

If that answer is not satisfactory, they are ready to call a strike for tomorrow morning which it is claimed by labor leaders would tie up production throughout almost all of the Michigan automobile factories except those of the Ford Motor Company, with which labor does not at the moment have any dispute.

And as the crisis approached in the automobile situation, indications multiplied that open hostilities in the Detroit area would be merely a prelude for other strikes throughout the country.

In Philadelphia, NRA efforts to settle labor disputes in the Budd Manufacturing Company plant collapsed as employees boycotted an election supervised by Mr. George Buckley, NRA administrator. Only 11 men cast ballots during the first three hours out of 6000 eligible to vote. About 300 men visited the polls but refused to cast ballots.

In brief, it appeared as though the blackest hour had arrived and it was any man's guess whether it preceded the dawn or an acute strike situation which might paralyze industrial production just as the recovery boom seemed definitely at hand.

The most encouraging element in the situation consisted in repeated rumors that neither the automobile manufacturers nor Labor really dared face an actual strike. It was contended in some quarters that the situation was a bluff on both sides and that it was just a question as to which one got "cold feet" first. The manufacturers, it is pointed out, have too big a stake in the first booming market they have tasted since the depression began and cannot afford to run any risk of dropping out of production at this time.

Ford in Good Position

The additional fact that Henry Ford is not threatened by the strike and could go on producing while his competitors were tied up is undoubtedly a powerful deterrent to General Motors and Chrysler. In the event of a strike in their plants Mr. Ford would have a splendid opportunity to regain much of the low-priced car market which he at one time controlled almost entirely.

Labor, on the other hand, is said to be far less confident of its strength than it publicly proclaims. One of its best friends in the Federal Government is known to have frankly advised against the test of strength by strike on the ground that it would surely be beaten.

For these reasons as well as confidence in General Johnson's ability, official Washington still has considerable hope that the situation will clear up before nightfall.

Green's Statement

In a statement issued last night, Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said:

The real issue, which cannot be confused in any series of misstatements, is: Shall the automobile workers be permitted to organize without coercion and intimidation from the automobile manufacturers and shall they be permitted to be represented in collective bargaining with the management by representatives of their own choosing, as provided for in Section 7A of the National Recovery Act?

The automobile manufacturers declare the workers shall not be permitted to exercise this right and the workers demand that they be permitted to do so and that this right be recognized and conceded.

The real situation existing in the automobile industry is apparent. Prior to the enactment of the National Recovery Act there was little, if any, organization among automobile workers in spite of the desire of the workers to become organized. Following the enactment of the National Recovery Act the automobile manufacturers decided to organize company unions. They prepared these company unions, drafted the by-laws, developed the plan and presented it to the workers, ready-made.

From that moment resentment was created in the hearts and minds of the automobile workers against this paternalistic attitude of their employers. The resentment grew and increased until the workers themselves organized into independent unions. They did this freely, of their own free will, without being influenced in any way whatever by the American Federation of Labor.

Instead of the American Federation of Labor coercing them or imposing itself upon them they appealed for admission into the American Federation of Labor. Apparently it was the purpose of the automobile manufacturers to establish company unions. Instead their acts resulted in the organization of independent unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Let the automobile workers decide for themselves whether they want a company union, an independent union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, or no union, at all.

"Under the National Recovery Act, the workers have a legal right to make such a decision. I challenge the automobile manufacturers to meet this issue and let the workers decide for themselves. The American Federation of Labor will abide by the decision.

Wielding of Big Stick By President Roosevelt Talked as Peace Need

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 20—Indications here today are that nothing less than the wielding of a big stick by President Roosevelt will preserve peace in the automotive and steel industries.

As the Automobile Code Authority resumed his secret parley here this morning after failure in an all-day conference yesterday to find a way out of the threatened strike, consensus in high automotive quarters was that the industry was prepared to oppose to the last ditch the efforts of the American Federation of Labor to unionize workers in its plants and that in this opposition the industry would be backed to the limit by "Big Business."

A similar decision was adopted by the big American steel makers, it was learned, as representatives of this industry ended their conference behind locked doors at the American Iron and Steel Institute headquarters here at noon today.

Statement Formulated

The committee formulated a statement of its policy with respect to unionization, and when this was written, was submitting it to the directorate of the institute for approval.

The committee has gone on record as against Section 7-A of the National Recovery Act and is entirely out of sympathy with the Wagner bill, which would ban so-called "company" unions, it was learned in authoritative quarters. The policy of the industry was continued along the traditional lines in opposition to labor unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., it was declared. Any unionization of steel workers that gains the industry's approval must be along the lines of company unions, it was intimated. The formal statement by the committee was expected to be released late today.

While the only news that reached the press concerning what had gone on behind the closed doors of the automobile code authority's conference room at its 10-hour meeting yesterday was contained in a three-line statement given out at the close of the parley and which announced that "progress is being made," persons following the situation closely regarded the appearance of full-page advertisements in today's morning and afternoon newspapers, sponsored by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce and laying full responsibility for the strike threat upon the aggressive tactics of the A. F. of L., as clearly indicating the trend of the discussions.

The advertisements which carried the names of 32 automobile manufacturing concerns, members of the chamber, asserted that the industry "does not intend to yield to such un-American, un-patriotic procedure" as that of the labor leaders.

Industry "On Trial"

Discussing the general situation with a correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor here yesterday, Mr. Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, declared that industrial organizations were "on trial" and that unless they voluntarily conformed to the demands of a new era they would be compelled to do so by state and national legislation.

DETROIT, March 20 (AP)—With one strike already in progress, Mr. William Collins, national organizer for the American Federation of Labor, announced today that union officials would proceed this afternoon with plans for further strikes in Detroit, Flint, Pontiac and Lansing automotive plants, unless favorable reports are received from a National Automobile Chamber of Commerce meeting in New York.

Boston Snapshots

Cat Wanted Supper—Boston has no monopoly on feline intellectuality. We have just heard of a Newton cat with little family background but considerable powers of observation. This cat maintains a close watch on all the activities of the humans with whom she resides. Any action of theirs which seems to produce beneficial results she does her best to imitate.

The other day a bag of candy was passed around. Hands entered the bag, mouths were opened and smiles spread. The cat also felt inclined to smile. She inserted her paw in the bag, drew out a piece of candy—but was foiled by the paper wrapping.

* * *

This same intelligent suburban animal has also observed that supper follows closely upon the turning of certain little handles at the edge of the stove. The other day she evidently felt that the return of the family was unduly delayed—and decided to take action.

When her mistress returned, she was assailed, on opening the front door, with a strong smell of gas. Hurrying to the kitchen, she found the cat perched on the stove in the act of tapping the gas valves with her paw.

* * *

Bicycle Garage—Students at the Levi Warren Junior High School, West Newton, will soon be relieved of worry over the well-being of their bicycles while they are in school. CWA workers are starting work on a "bicycle garage" in the basement. It will provide racks for the safe storage of 150 wheels.

* * *

The Negro Orchestra — Back in pre-Civil War days the old Farwell Mansion on Massachusetts Avenue was a station on the "Underground Railroad." This week it welcomed a new group of Negroes — bearing diverse instruments. They had gathered to form another of the community orchestras which are now flourishing in different parts of the city. Twenty-five musicians registered for the first rehearsal and many more are expected to join within the next few days.

Meanwhile a choral committee is lining up prospects for a new Negro chorus which will practice in the same old mansion.

* * *

Free Courses Popular — With the free university lecture courses well under way at the Old South Meeting House, the City Wide Emergency Committee on Health and Recreation has compiled some interesting statistics. Eight hundred people have registered, 440 of them are women and 320 of these are unmarried. College graduates number 171. The great majority of the students are over 21. More than half of them are not employed at present. One has not been employed since 1899, others have been out of work for short periods, and a good many have had no job since finishing school and college.

* * *

One teacher, now employed 56 hours per week, is taking two courses.

A married couple, both working 40 hours a week, are taking several courses, including Art Appreciation and International Relations.

One Dorchester man, a Boston University graduate, employed 44 hours a week, is taking all the courses

* * *

The courses are open, free of charge, to anyone with high school education, or its equivalent. Since each lecture is complete in itself, though related to the whole course, additional students are joining the classes constantly. Admission tickets may be obtained at any branch of the Public Library.

* * *

Writing on the Wall—Leaving a lecture in M. I. T. the other day, we were struck by the large size of the names carved on the walls—Newton, Franklin and a long list of others. We recalled other names decorating the Library, the Opera House and other public buildings. In the subway station a short time after we were faced by many other less famous signatures scrawled with a flourish of pride across the faces of ladies in soap and hair-dye advertisements.

We wondered whether Franklin and his associates on the M. I. T. walls began, with prophetic insight, to carve their names on convenient fences in their youth. At any rate, we felt, the "forgotten man" has his chance on the station posters of being remembered in the same way as the "very elect."

Boston Art Notes

W. Harry Smith

Etchings by Mr. W. Harry Smith are being shown in the lounge of Longwood Towers, Brookline. The prints prove interesting for a number of reasons, that of subject matter especially.

Mr. Smith shows that Boston town pictorially is a reservoir of material: old Boston and new, the waterfront, the churches, Faneuil Hall. In aquaforte he has depicted them so that they seem real in substance, and decorative in design. He has an eye for the distinguishing marks of good architecture, for the structural lines, the large, telling masses, and for the subordinated ornament. He can also establish the difference between scale and grandeur, the difference between the small churches with plain, telescope spires, and large churches built in accordance with classical ideas of balance.

Maritime subjects are treated with the same adaptability by Mr. Smith. The ships seem seaworthy, the water, wet and mobile. The T Wharf print is particularly apt, recreating the atmosphere of that historic spot. Mr. Smith apprehends textures, the newness and age of surfaces, the weather-beaten character, the cheapness or quality of materials.

His etched line is efficient, sometimes deeply bitten, sometimes grazing the plate ever so lightly. He seems to like the play of contrast, promoting whenever possible chiaroscuro effect.

Frances S. Waxman

Blossoms of the tropics, fruits, lilies and iris contribute the beautiful subject matter of the water colors by Frances S. Waxman, who exhibits currently at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue.

These portraits are made with an understanding of the flower forms and their growth. The artist is meticulous enough to establish beyond doubt the individual traits of each species. Coupled with the tropical blossoms are fruits all of which come from Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo, Cuba or Mexico. The Horticultural Society has distinguished the artist with a silver medal.

The iris and lily subjects are depictions of specimens of the Gardens of the Cock and the Lily, Greenbush, Mass.

The Verrier

At the studio of Mr. Charles Connick, there may be seen windows which have been made for the clerestory of the East Liberty Presbyterian Church in Pittsburgh, Penna. There are 10 windows in two groups of five for opposite sides of the clerestory.

The subjects are developed on scriptural themes announced in large circular panels above and developed in long lancets below. The sacred figures are portrayed in terms of varied shapes of colored pieces of glass. The assemblage of diversified values and differing hues creates a resplendence. The figures are broad and large, the details are small and jewcled. The predominant colors are ruby red and blue. Indefatigable attention to details and concentration upon a vivid, well-distributed ensemble distinguish these windows, which show a tremendous coördination of craftsmanship. D. A.

Motion Pictures

The Art of Being One's Self

When Mr. George Arliss is too Arliss a Voltaire or Hamilton, it is a little annoying. When Will Rogers (and who can call everybody's informal friend Mr.?) is himself in any rôle, it is immensely satisfying. We don't know why. Do you?

Now at the RKO Keith Theater, Will is playing "David Harum" and dealing out chuckles by the handful. You know every minute that he is Will Rogers and yet at the same time you feel that he is David Harum. All his endearing, ingenuous ways are there, but somehow there is always variety to his sameness. David, as Will depicts him, is a lovable scalawag—if scalawag he is supposed to be. We can't say for sure because we neglected to do our homework by reading the book before seeing the picture. Perhaps his horse-trading wasn't quite honorable, but is horse-trading ever?

Another interesting point about this nice, homey picture—"Funny," said the man in the next seat (a critic of many things and a scorner of movies), "that the minor parts are often so much better done than the stars'." He was referring to Miss Louise Dresser as David's sister Polly as contrasted with the personable Miss Evelyn Venable and the good-looking-in-his-moustachioed-way Mr. Kent Taylor, who provide the mild romantic interest.

Mr. James Cruze gets quite a little old-time atmosphere in his direction, although occasionally a sense of setting sticks out. But it is Will Rogers's picture. And what more can anybody ask? M. L.

Boston Bureau Finds 111 Jobs

While Mayor Mansfield made ready to slash the municipal pay roll through discharges, a stagger system or salary cuts, the City of Boston Unemployment Bureau put 111 jobless persons back to work during the week of March 10-16. The Mayor made this announcement today at his press conference. A total of 263 persons applied for work.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

William McKinley, Again

Not to be nasty—just to be just—history, Uncle Sam's History, shows that sometimes it takes the Democratic Party over 30 years to catch up with a great Republican President's idea.

I allude to William McKinley.

Major McKinley (that's what we used to call him in Ohio) was the great apostle of Protection and preached himself into the White House through that economic doctrine.

* * *

His last official act was to blaze on the walls of the nation a new doctrine in our economic and industrial relations with the other nations of the world.

He termed this new program "Reciprocity."

Not three hours after President McKinley had delivered a memorable address in the Temple of Music at the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition he was struck down by an assassin.

* * *

It Took 33 Years

Thirty and three years after Reciprocity was preached by McKinley and allowed to pass away for the time with the Ohio statesman, we find Franklin Delano Roosevelt, thirty-second President of the United States, asking the Congress to grant him the power to put into practical practice that Reciprocity which the twenty-fifth President first proclaimed to the people.

* * *

William McKinley and his great Secretary of State, John Hay, had probably glimpsed the future and seen Protection expanding and ruling akin to a Frankenstein power and causing other nations to turn from the United States and erect tariff walls and walls of distrust.

That may have caused this gentlest of gentlemen to enunciate the then revolutionary doctrine of Reciprocity.

* * *

Reciprocity, sound Republican doctrine in 1901, is today, without the name, the doctrine President Roosevelt is asking the Congress to permit him to put to work.

"Believe it or not," there it is. It's so.

An economic program that lives, though politically inanimate for 33 years, must be worth a great deal.

* * *

Here's hoping President Roosevelt is allowed to enforce William McKinley's Reciprocity "for the healing of the nations."

* * *

Gentle-Manliness

Speaking of Major McKinley's gentleness reminds me that once upon a time—must have been 'way back in the early part of the Gay Nineties—when I was an all but Kid Reporter in Pittsburgh, I called the dignified Major McKinley "Billy" and got away with it.

'Twas in the old Union Station car shed one blustery Saturday night. Right off the hay wagon with the hayseed yet in my hair, I was walking along the platform hunting some kind of big man to interview.

Sitting on a baggage truck in the shadow of a pillar was a man with a slouch hat hiding his features. He looked lonely. I went to him and full of importance as a big city reporter chatted kindly with him.

* * *

The winds moved the hanging arc light of that day and a beam fell on this good fellow's face.

"Why you look like Billy McKinley," I said in the kindest, most patronizing tones.

With a wide smile, the man looked up and said: "I should. I am."

"A-a-are y-y-you G-g-g-governor McKinley?" I gasped and all but sank to the ground beside him.

* * *

"Yes, I am, my boy," he said. "Here sit down beside me. Because I'm Governor of a great state that mustn't make you afraid of me. And I love to know that I'm called 'Billy' McKinley."

* * *

P. S.—Coming back to earth, have you ever wondered why Gaspar Bacon, who's going to be the pre-primary Republican convention nominee for Governor, hopes the Democrats will nominate Charles Francis Hurley as their candidate for Governor?

No?

Well, it appears as a bit of political strategy so obvious as to belie explanation. R. L.

Music

Monday Symphony Concert

The fifth in the Monday series of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra was given in Symphony Hall last night, with Dr. Koussevitzky conducting and Mr. Alfred Zighera of the first desk of cellos as soloist. The program was made up of the Vaughan Williams Fantasia on a Theme of Thomas Tallis, for string orchestra; Lalo's Cello Concerto, and the Second Symphony of Sibelius.

Lalo's Concerto, if not one of the most profound compositions ever set down on staves, is lyrical, charming, ingratiating. It is essentially a cello solo with orchestral accompaniment. Mr. Zighera was content to set forth its native qualities, and not to try to make it a vehicle for his virtuosity. Even so, the success it achieved was a triumph for the performance as much as for the music. Mr. Zighera has a tone of singing quality, a technique that conceals itself, a subtle sense of rhythm and of line and a thorough musicianship. He was able to publish all the charm of the work without allowing it to become saccharine.

It was a happy thought to give this fine artist an oppoctunity to appear as soloist at a symphony concert. This orchestra contains many soloists, not all of them at the first desks. It would be interesting to hear more of them in solo parts from time to time.

The program book contained announcement of a "unique and original" concert to be given on April 11 for the Boston Emergency Campaign, for which the conductor and the orchestra have donated their services, and the trustees the use of the hall. "The unusual and striking performance planned by Dr. Koussevitzky for this occasion is to be a complete surprise and the program will not be disclosed in advance." L. A. S.

Lotte Lehmann

Yesterday morning, in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler, Mme. Lotte Lehmann, soprano, gave the sixth and last concert in the present series of Morning Musicales sponsored by the Boston School of Occupational Therapy. Mme. Lehmann sang four groups, the first of which was shared equally by Schubert and Brahms. There followed a pair of Franz songs, and one each from Cornelius and Mendelssohn. Group three was dedicated to Hugo Wolf and Richard Strauss, with a Schumann song interpolated on request. The final group held the names of Richard Hageman, H. H. Cunn, Erno Balogh and Marion Bauer.

Mme. Lehmann's voice is rich in quality and of true operatic range. She sings without effort and her manipulation of a melodic line is a delight. With the greatest ease she blends her phrases in a manner which bespeaks perfect breath control. Meticulous care was bestowed upon each song she sang. Yet when the program had ended, at least one listener felt that no great heights had been reached nor great depths plumbed. There was a curious sense of having listened to a singer of ample—one might say almost opulent—endowment, who for some reason chose to withhold her talents both in voice and dramatic interpretation, although in "We Wandered" by Brahms and "In the Autumn" by Franz the singer struck the note which set these songs apart.

Generously Mme. Lehmann responded to requests at the close of the program, and generously also she shared honors with Mr. Balogh, whose distinguished pianoforte accompaniments lent additional interest to the program, which evidently pleased the large audience who applauded each number with enthusiasm. To patrons of these musicales, it will be good news that they are to be continued another season and that the list of artists includes Rachmaninoff, Lily Pons, Dusolina Giannini and Jan Smeterlin (together), Jascha Heifetz, Maria Olszewska and Gregor Piatigorsky (together) and Richard Crooks. The subscription lists will be open to new subscribers on May 1. G. M. S.

Town Asks Billboard Power

Lexington today asked the Legislature for power to decide for itself whether it should have billboards or not. Mr. Sidney R. Worthington, town counsel of Lexington, appeared before the legislative Committee on Mercantile Affairs, and spoke in favor of legislation to amend the laws to bring billboards, signs and other advertising devices within the interpretation of "structures." With this designation they could be controlled locally by zoning laws, it was said.

Spang Chalfant & Co. Loss

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—Spang Chalfant & Co., Inc., reports 1933 net loss of $910,682, compared with $908,961 in 1932.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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EXPERT watchmaker for Honolulu; permanent position open for thoroughly proficient man able to repair small wrist watches; prefer European who can meet customers; excellent opportunity for right man. Write RONOLM JEWELRY CO., 117 S. King St., Honolulu, Hawaii.

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Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

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ALAMEDA, CALIF.—For sale, Bay Shore home, about 1 acre, lovely garden, 12 rooms, 5 bedrooms with bath, glassed sleeping porch. 1234 Hathorne Street.

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COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olcvnit frocks, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-63, Watertown, New York.

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WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT. Backed by years' consistent advertising in the Monitor, we offer pleasant, profitable commission work. Take orders children's, ladies' dresses, lingerie. Opportunities earn free dresses. Many Monitor readers make money this way. Experience unnecessary. Start spare time. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 378, Indianapolis, Ind.

WRITE for opportunity to demonstrate newest Stay-Proofed hosiery which doubles wear; bonus in hosiery; no money or experience needed; samples hosiery FREE; commission collected at sale. AMERICAN HOSIERY MILLS, Dept. S-13, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 380 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth. 2-2080.

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FOR SALE AT SACRIFICE PRICE Directors' table, 4 feet by 8 feet, mahogany finish, $60.00; 17 yards Bigelow-Sanford gray carpeting, plain pattern, with onite pad, $70.00; all in good condition; suitable for Reading Room or Directors' Room. Telephone COM. 1900, Boston.

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FOR SALE—Bronxville, N. Y., attractive home, early American type; modern, every convenience; 9 rooms, 4 baths, 2-car garage, play yard, game room, large living room with fireplace, ping paneled dining room; delightful rock and flower gardens; convenient to trains. For further information please write Box L-3, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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FOR SALE—Edgewater, N. J., 12 room house; three apts. rented; low taxes, good income. Phone Cliffside 6-1281.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y., 412 Park Place—Large comfortably furnished room, kitchenette; also small room; quiet home; reasonable. Nevins 8-4697.

NEW YORK CITY, 527 West 121st St., Apt. 53—A light, quiet room; running water, electric grill, well furnished, elevator; Columbia neighborhood.

SALESWOMAN WANTED

COLLECT big commissions, bonuses selling from factory; hosiery, lingerie to friends, employees; wholesale prices; get Easter business now. WALDORF, 11 West 42nd, New York City.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

DESIRE connection for service with reliable concern as clerk or assistant statistician; age 21; 3½ years banking experience and university training; thorough knowledge of French and German acquired abroad. Box X-16, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., New York City.

SALESMAN experienced in garage, mill and ship supplies, also in buying. Write Box H-7, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

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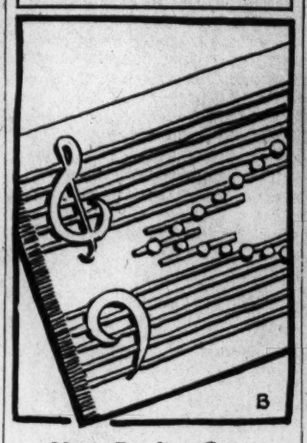
Daily Features

With the Inventors



Music-Reading Game

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOU like music you will agree that this Music-Reading Game is one of the most instructive playthings for children. The movable notes slide easily along the grooves in the scale and form the basis of a musical game. This device might help considerably with music lessons. We are indebted to Katherine Gregg of Cochituate, Mass., for it. (U. S. Patent No. 1945398).)

In Lighter Vein

It Always Works

Eddie Cantor hailed a taxicab in New York recently, and, after getting seated, he inquired of the driver, "What is a good movie to see today?"

The driver replied, "By all means, see 'Roman Scandals,' with Eddie Cantor."

When the car stopped in front of the theater, Eddie handed the driver a dollar tip.

As the car started away from the curb, the driver called back, "Thanks, Eddie!"

Proof

"I believe," said the cheery philosopher, "that for every single thing you give away, two will come back to you."

"Yes, that's true," said his listener. "Last fall I gave away my daughter, and now she and her husband have both come to live on me."—*Pathfinder.*

Oh—Oh!

Wife: "John, I gave you this letter to mail a month ago, and I just found it in your plaid coat pocket."

Hub: "I remember. I took off the coat at the time to have you sew a button on, and it isn't sewed on yet."—*U. S. S. Tennessee Tar.*

Preparedness

She: "Darling, I have had a question I have been wanting to ask you for weeks."

He: "Go ahead, I have had an answer ready for months."—*The Rail.*

Too Much Anyway

"I claim that Congressmen ain't worth half the salary they get."

"How much do they get?"

"I don't know."—*Pathfinder.*

A Word a Day

What's in a Name—VIII

This column is devoted on Tuesdays to a discussion of surnames.

THE names *Cator* and *Chaytor* are derived from the Old French *acatour*, a buyer; and the servitor who held these titles was responsible for purchases.

In old records may be found the names Adam le *Karver* and Richard le *Karver*. The modern *Carver* is the descendant of these and other worthies, who performed prodigies with knife and steel in ancient banqueting halls.

The *Yeoman*, who in Chaucer's day bore a mighty bow, was an armed attendant. The *Catchpole* (from French *chasse-poule*) seized the poultry of tenants who unduly postponed the payment of their dues.

The *Usher* or *Husher* (from French *huissier*, doorkeeper) kept the doors of his master's chamber, and shielded him from unwelcome intruders.

An important office was that of the *Guster*, or taster, who tasted every dish and drink before it was placed before the heads of the household.

Then there was the *Rymer*, who entertained the company with his poetry. This office has yielded the surnames *Rymer* and *Rimmer*.

In the Peerage Books the *Napier* family explain their name as meaning "na-peer" (no equal). This is ingenious and witty. But the philologist more prosaically and correctly defines a *Napier* as the servant who was in charge of the napery. The word is from the French *nappa*, cloth.

Pictures Which Won Memberships in the Monitor Camera Club

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Memberships in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB are Awarded Today as follows: (Top Row, Left to Right)—Mrs. W. J. Shonert, Falmouth, Ky.; Miss V. M. Hume, Pittsburgh, Kan.; Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.; (Bottom Row, Left to Right)—Mrs. E. K. Fonta, Manitowoc, Wis.; Charlotte Harris, Wheeler Ridge, Calif.; Roger Evans, Dallas, Texas; Mrs. B. T. Sornborger, Springfield, Mass.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Clever Bean Bags

A GIRL went to the upholstery department of a large store and picked out pieces of stout cloth bearing animal pictures. She cut out these designs, sewed them with a piece at the back to match the front, and made bean bags of them. She could sell one or more of these in almost every house where she found that children lived.

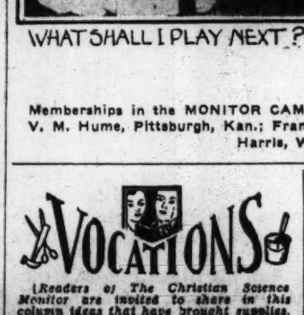
Margaret C. R.

Book Covers

WE HAVE been asked by some of our junior high school teachers to provide durable covers for our schoolbooks. My father is in the paper business and has blue wrapping paper that answers this purpose nicely. As soon as my covers appeared at school I was surrounded by eager questioners, and have been able to take many orders for them.

Miss Virginia E. C.

Junior Cross-Word No. 132



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Japanese coin.
3—North American Indian.
5—Subsequent.
9—To a higher position.
11—Department in France.
12—French article.
13—River in Scotland.
15—Any of several rivers in Great Britain.
17—The Chattahoochee River is in this state (abbr.).
18—Musical note.
19—River in Germany.
21—Conjunction.
22—While.
23—Improper.
25—Thus.
27—Comic.
29—Also.
30—Possessive pronoun.

Down

1—Pronoun.
2—The Sierra Madre Mts. are on this continent (abbr.).
3—Abraham's birthplace (Bib.).
4—Age.
6—Distant.
7—Musical note.
8—Conclusion.
10—Boys who wait on members of a legislature.
12—City in England.
14—Edible tuber.
16—Sea eagle.
20—Baronet's title.
21—Entirely.
22—Dexterity.
24—Behold!
26—Ancient Italian goddess of harvests.
27—To bring about.
28—Island which is part of New York State (abbr.).

(The solution appears elsewhere)

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

TO HAVE faith is to create; to have hope is to call down blessing; to have love is to work miracles.—MICHAEL FAIRLESS.

The Children's Corner

The Ant and the Grasshopper Get a Nice Carpet

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT SUSIE MULLIGAN hadn't had a fresh green blotter in her school book when she started for school, there wouldn't be any story, and if Susie Mulligan had had that fresh green blotter when she got to school, there wouldn't be any story either. It was one of those blotters that are all blotter on one side, but have words and a picture on the other side, so that when you blot with it you can't help seeing the picture and reading the words.

The picture on Susie's blotter was called "Niagara Falls in Winter" and the words said that Peter Piper and Company sold Pickles, Peppermints, Pop Corn, and Parsnips or something like that.

The important thing is that Susie Mulligan took a short cut on her way to school that went by the house where the grasshopper lived with the ant in winter. But, of course, Susie didn't know the house was there because it was quite too little for her to see without getting down on her hands and knees. And right in front of the house she dropped her blotter.

A little while after that the grasshopper happened to look out of the window.

"It must be getting toward summer, Sister Ant," exclaimed the grasshopper, "I can hardly believe my eyes, but I think I see some green grass."

"Nonsense, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant. "Green grass! Oh, dearie me, no! Not at this time of year!"

"Come and look, Sister Ant," said the grasshopper. "I have hopped over a lot of grass, and I never saw any grass greener than that."

"It does look like green grass, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant, coming to look out of the window. "But not at this time of year and as green as that. Oh, dearie me, no!"

"I am sure it is green grass, Sister Ant," said the grasshopper, "and I shall not be content till I have hopped on it."

"I will open the door, Sister Grasshopper, and see if it is warm enough to venture out," said the ant. "But it is not grass. Not at this time of year. Oh, dearie me, no!"

So the ant opened the door, and put out her head.

"If we put on our warm things, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant, "I think it is warm enough for us to venture out and see what it is. But it cannot be green grass."

Then the grasshopper and the ant put on their warm things and opened the door. It was a mild winter morning and it was only a few steps and hops to the place where Susie Mulligan had dropped her blotter.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Don't Know What It Is, but It Isn't Green Grass."

"You see, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant. "I don't know what it is, but it isn't green grass."

"I'm going to hop on it just the same, Sister Ant," said the grasshopper, hopping back and forth on Susie Mulligan's blotter. "Do you suppose we could get it in the house?"

"I believe we can, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant. "It's a kind of leaf. It would make a fine carpet for the parlor. And then you could hop on it all winter."

So the ant and the grasshopper got hold of Susie Mulligan's blotter and pulled and pushed and stood it up endwise and tugged and shoved and just managed to get it into the house. And that afternoon Susie Mulligan looked in vain for her blotter all the way home from school.

Camera Club Comment

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

THE outstanding human interest picture in today's Monitor Camera Club layout is Old Black Joe's son. Probably few people who have sung or heard Foster's song have thought of it in connection with an individual. Yet here we have a valuable record in this picture of his son, taken near Bardstown, Ky. The picture might have been improved if the point of view had been more from the side rather than from the front. The distortion would have been avoided and the face strengthened.

"Rock-a-By Baby" is a good record of home life. The tone of the picture could have been varied by the use of a gray blanket, instead of white, in the crib; and a less spotty light would have helped.

In many of these pictures there is no opportunity for arrangements, and the suggestions are made so that the amateur will know how to handle the situations if conditions permit.

Animal pictures appeal to the average person, and the record of a raccoon is no exception. Wild life has been driven from us, by the advance of civilization, and full advantage should be taken of chances to picture these subjects.

"Ride 'Im, Cowboy," is well handled considering the difficulties in picturing the subject. An exposure fast enough to stop motion was not available on the camera used. The result may be somewhat improved by waiting until the peak of the motion is reached when there is a point of suspended movement. Newspaper photographers take advantage of this when picturing sports.

The remaining pictures in this group are attractive records and leave no question in the observer's mind as to why they were taken. The one rule to watch carefully is that the main object does not cut the picture exactly in the center either vertically or horizontally.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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Haveing applied himself diligently in Harvard we believe it would not be stretching the truth too far to say that he learned more than anybody who was in college at the same time as he was

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Presence of Mind

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sofia, Bulgaria

THERE are many anecdotes told of King Boris III of Bulgaria. They illustrate his bravery, resolute character, and presence of mind, as well as the kindness and compassion for which he is well-known. It is hard to choose out of so many but here is one:

He and his fair young wife, Queen Ioana, together with their suite, were returning home from a recent visit to the Roumanian Court. Suddenly the train began to travel at a terrific speed.

The road passes through the Balkans by way of the Valley of the Isker. In places it is artificially built, precipitous above and below. The curves are sharp and frequent, while every few miles is a tunnel.

It was just as the train was bending around one particularly dangerous curve and starting on a downward grade into the longest tunnel, that the King noticed the increased speed. He arose quietly from his place and, without imparting fear or suspicion to his companions, made his way to the locomotive, where the engine driver was making every effort to stop the runaway train.

"What's the trouble, my man," he asked.

"O, Your Majesty, we're lost!" exclaimed the frightened engineer, "I've tried every means in my power, but there's something wrong. But one thing awaits us—catastrophe."

"Don't get excited, my man," replied the King. "Keep calm and we will find out what's the matter."

Among his manifold accomplishments, King Boris has learned to drive an engine! He was once heard to say, "Well, this (Bulgaria) is my fatherland. If I am deposed I can at least live here and earn my bread—I can drive an engine."

So in this emergency he put all his resources and skill together, found out the difficulty, and stopped the train just in time to prevent its telescoping the passenger train standing in the station of the capital.

When one of his friends waiting to welcome the royal pair approached him with, "Welcome, Your Majesty; we are glad to see you back!" His Majesty quickly replied, "There remained but very little for us never to have met again."

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Barnabas

THE name "Barnabas," which means "son of consolation" or ". . . of exhortation," was given by the Apostles to a certain Joses (properly Joseph), a Levite from the Island of Cyprus (Acts 4:36). Tradition has it that he was one of the Seventy whom Jesus sent forth, and that, like Paul, he had studied under the famous Rabbi Gamaliel. In any case, it was Barnabas who took Paul's part when the disciples at Jerusalem doubted the sincerity of his conversion (Acts 9:26:27); and later the two men labored together successfully at Antioch in Syria (Acts 11:25,26), and were companions throughout Paul's first missionary journey (Acts 13:2 to 14:26).

Barnabas was a relative of John Mark, the author of the second gospel (Col. 4:10), who accompanied him on his travels on more than one occasion (Acts 13:5; 15:39). Some scholars have attributed to Barnabas the authorship of the Epistle to the Hebrews, but this is by no means demonstrable.

Brevities

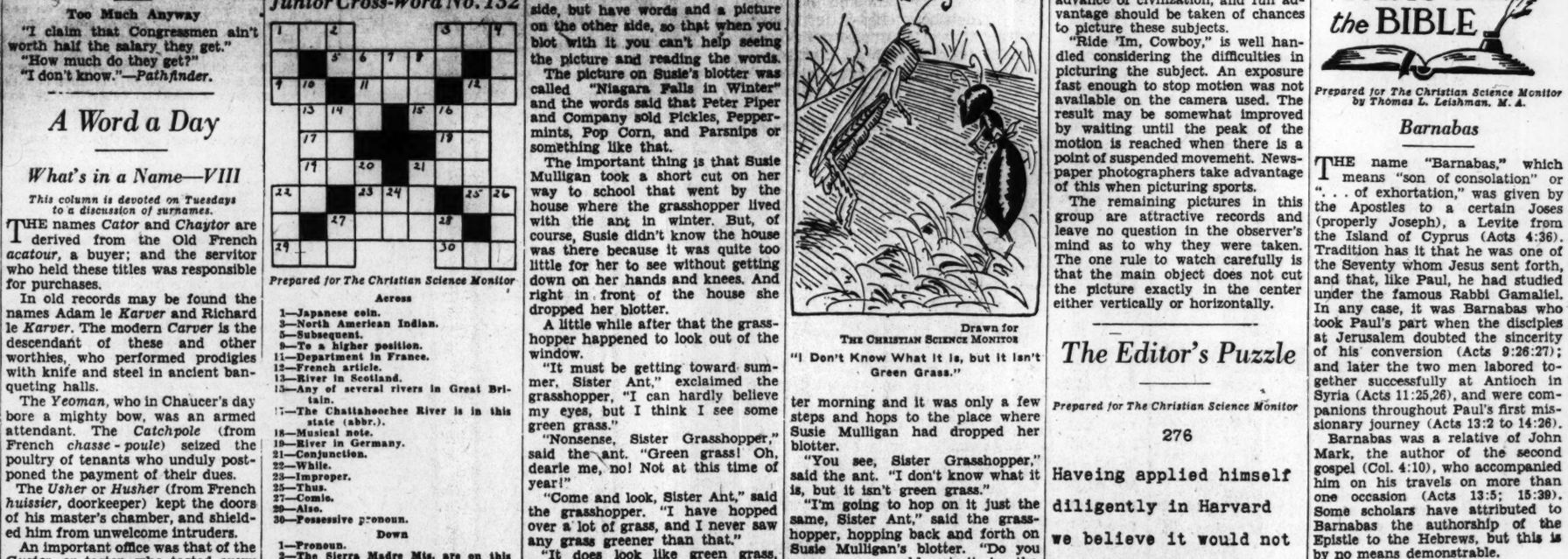
Nashville Tennessean: Just what will make the biggest showing in the least time is more than we know, but we suggest a two-year-old child with a stub pencil and a freshly papered wall.

Arkansas Gazette: Britain Bent on Arms Agreement.—Headline. Far better than broke on arms expenditures.

Trojan Owl: Granting of a patent to the designer of the Blue Eagle is good news. Isn't it required of an applicant that he demonstrate that his device will accomplish the purpose for which it is intended?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Timely Awakening*

By CARMACK


The Boss was playing with his kite again today—
Just as it started up I was seized with a funny notion—
And I grabbed hold of the tail of the kite and was carried way up in the air—
Up and up we went until suddenly the tail broke and I began to fall—
Down and down I plunged and oh Boy! was I worried!
But just before I hit the ground I woke up and discovered it was only a dream—My! what a relief!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

His Employees' Voice

AMERICANS are familiar with a picture of a small dog with ear cocked on one side in recognition of "his master's voice." Many an American employer just now, if he is at all awed by Section 7a of the National Recovery Act, is listening with similar intentness to find whether the collective voice of his employees will come to him through his company union, or through a general trade union, or whether the absence of such a voice permits continuance of a true "open shop."

In the motorcar factories of Detroit, at the Weirton steel plant in West Virginia, the Budd Manufacturing Company in Philadelphia, oil refineries in Texas and in various other shops the clash of voices—often including that of the employer himself—has set up national reverberations. Especially in the threatened strike of automobile workers is the question one of who shall speak for labor. The recovery act gave legal recognition to collective bargaining conducted through representatives chosen without "the interference, restraint or coercion of employers." Can that requirement be fulfilled by the old-style company unions? Or will new organizations of employees develop, free from domination either by employers or by craft unions?

Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the National Labor Board, is sponsoring an act to make illegal many of the actions now popularly associated with the so-called company union. On the other hand, the National Association of Manufacturers at the same time is issuing a very informative manual on the subject of employee representation, which is the Dr. Jekyll to the company union's Mr. Hyde.

It must be recognized that there are numerous plants in the United States, some of them very large ones, where systems of employee representation have done a genuine good in establishing a better understanding and more cordial coöperative relations between worker and owner. The association's manual shows to what extent those who have had experience with employee representation can meet on common ground with those who criticize the abuses of it.

In the first place, it makes clear that the choice of whether employees are to be represented by a works council within the shop or by a trade union representing the craft in a number of shops is a question to be decided by employees, not by the employer. The association naturally does not go so far as Senator Wagner, who would forbid an employer to take any initiative in formulating a representation plan. Rather does its manual contemplate that the employer may at least sound out his workers as to such a plan and give advice in setting it up, though without any coercion as to their entering it. But the association's personnel experts say forthrightly that "a plan that is conceived and operated as an instrument to prevent unionization is likely to fail."

The manual repeatedly emphasizes that everything depends on the spirit with which a firm's officers enter into one of these works council plans, that they should go into it "only with a sincere desire to help provide a method that is most effective in reaching the rank and file of the employees, affording them adequate and effective representation in dealing with questions arising out of their employment."

The experience thus reported seems to have direct application to the present situation. It is quite understandable that the motorcar manufacturers do not wish to be dictated to by the American Federation of Labor. Yet unless they are ready to allow their company unions to take on more the character of true employee representation, they may find the Government stepping in to enforce a greater freedom.

Honor to Dr. Eliot

DR. CHARLES W. ELIOT, scholar and educational statesman, one of the outstanding figures in American education, is being honored today, the centennial of his birth. His four-year-old great-grandson unveils a bust to his memory at Harvard, the institution he transformed from a provincial college into a great university.

Dr. Eliot once described himself as constitutionally "expectant of the good." The world, as he viewed it, could be improved, and he held that an educator's business was to prepare people so that they might improve it. "The implanting of the love for truth as the opposite of error and direct falsehood is surely one of the greatest contributions that education can make," he once said. "With the love of truth often goes the love of freedom, and these two loves together are capable of inspiring and directing the most efficient human lives. That is a wonderful prophecy in John 8: 32: 'Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free.' Education must not be materialistic, prosaic or utilitarian; it must be idealistic, humane, or it will not win its goal."

Since 1926 American schools have undergone rapid changes and even greater changes seem imminent, probably to include the vocational training and social grouping of men and women, especially in secondary schools. It is likely that Dr. Eliot would not sanction such alterations, for he preferred to leave social selection, the vocational and economic routing of the individual, to the forces of competition and personal initiative. Nevertheless, he would see a dynamic force for good at work in the transfer of leadership from politicians to educator-statesmen, men who think and who will keep the schools at their highest efficiency as the backbone of a planned society, with talent the prerequisite for leadership.

Mussolini and Primacy

"ME FIRST, ME FIRST!" When two-year-olds thus shout their demand for primacy we can smile. They may not even know what it is they wish to be first in. We know they will some day discover they cannot be first in everything; we know that their desire to excel can be directed into useful channels, and that each can find ample satisfactions in doing to the top of his bent the thing which a coöperative community needs most from him.

But can we smile complaisantly when the cry of "me first" comes from nations? Can we keep comfortably calm when Signor Mussolini, elated apparently by his success in binding Austria and Hungary to his Roman chariot wheels in the new three-power pact, announces that in the next century "Italy will have the primacy of the world"? Can we recognize that Il Duce is talking for home consumption again? Can we remember that dictators as well as demagogues deal in patriotic pap? Can we realize that it will do no good to tell Signor Mussolini he is talking childish nonsense?

Of course we might get some satisfaction out of asking just where Signor Mussolini draws the line between "natural expansion" and conquest. And even while acknowledging the great material benefits Fascism has brought to Italy, we are assailed by an invincible curiosity about this sixty-year plan for "valorizing" the resources of Asia and Africa.

Above all, what kind of primacy does Italy require? She holds championships today in a dozen fields from grand operas and art museums to heavyweight prize-fighters and ocean liners. Probably she comes first also in mellifluous climate and carefree population. If she aspires to supremacy likewise in the more worrisome realms of economic and military might who will say she has no right? Will America, home of Fourth of July oratory and "manifest destiny"? Will Britannia that "rules the wave," still proud of her "far flung empire"? Will France, busy herself in carving out an empire in Africa? Will Japan, her appetite whetted by Manchuria? Will nationalist Germany or Communist Russia? Will the nations which are themselves leading the rush to be first in power and possessions, urge Italy to seek primacy in more worth-while fields?

They would not be hard to find. For one thing, why not a primacy in peacemaking? Il Duce has shown himself adept at diplomacy. He has greatly advanced Italy's prestige. Yet even his latest triumph appears to be more of a gain for Italy than for the peace of Europe. And in this very "primacy" speech he admitted that he has not solved any of the problems between France and Italy which have existed for fifteen years. Nor has Italy always led in easing Franco-German tension. Signor Mussolini's dictatorial position gives him a freedom which might well be employed in strong and daring leadership for the real pacification of Europe.

Of course there are other opportunities for primacy for Italy—and for all nations. It is about time that they stopped crying "me first" and began to learn that each can find satisfaction and reward in giving the best of its particular talents to a coöperative international community. Many an individual has proved the value of that plan of primacy which says, "Whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant." Nations can also prove it.

Senseless War in the Chaco

ON THE heels of the report that the League of Nations was giving up temporarily its efforts to bring peace between Paraguay and Bolivia, and that the commission which has been investigating the matter on the field was returning to Geneva, comes startling news which may explain the League's failure, a failure similar to that of the Seventh Pan-American Conference.

When Paraguay's fortune in the war began to turn, that nation lost interest in the peace proposals made by the delegates at Montevideo. Now it is Bolivia that appears war-minded, with a new technique and a new type of soldier whose losing streak has been halted and whose chances of winning are on the ascendant. A desire for peace which depends on the way the war is going is neither deep nor sincere. Both Paraguay and Bolivia seem to have shown that their pacific intentions are hypocritical.

Bolivia has discovered that her Indian cholos, coming from the high altitudes, courageous and well trained though they may be as soldiers, work under terrific handicaps in low altitudes and in the tropical jungle terrain of the Chaco. So Col. Alfredo Rivas, who has spent his whole military career in the Chaco, received permission to recruit an army of Bolivian men and boys whose lives have been spent in the Chaco and who look upon it as their own. The advantages are obvious. They, as their enemies, the Paraguayans, are thoroughly at home in this area and they are fighting for their own, which the imported men from the high plateaus were not.

A pitched battle is expected near Fort Avanti, near Fort Ballivian, which the Bolivians look upon as their Verdun. Both armies are far from their supply bases and are operating in regions that at best can only be described as inhospitable. It is doubtful whether a decisive victory will alter the ultimate course of the war, which probably will drag on until both sides quit from sheer exhaustion. Wasteful, inhuman and useless, this, the most senseless of wars among so-called civilized peoples, is a blot on the reputations of the main participants and a sad commentary on modern civilization itself unless it be that certain discredited vested interests in that civilization are primarily to blame.

Quien sabe?

Morris—Idealist Extraordinary

THE opening of the Morris Centenary Exhibition in London by a Conservative statesman, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, is a happy example of the sinking of political differences in admiration for a great man, for Morris was one of the foremost revolutionary thinkers of the last century.

He was, of course, many other things besides; an artist who fell just short of the front rank, a writer who has been called "the most Homeric of English poets"; a designer and decorator of genius; a publisher of exquisite taste; and a business man of first-rate abilities.

In all these activities he was guided by one dominating desire. He revolted at the thought of ugliness of any kind, and passionately longed that all men should be able to live in the midst of a beauty similar to that in which his own existence was passed.

Mr. Baldwin, who knew Morris personally, bore witness to the attractive impulsiveness of his character. Once, when on a visit, he disliked his hostess's curtains, and nothing would satisfy him but to get up in the middle of the night and pull them down. It has been recorded that "if he read aloud, he punched his own head in the exuberance of his emotions." This is perhaps an odd thing to do, but, on the whole, it is preferable to the habit which some revolutionaries have had of punching other people's.

The visitors to the Centenary Exhibition may well ask themselves what is the significance of Morris's work for the present age. He took no exaggerated view of his own achievements, and described himself as the "idle singer of an empty day." And true it is that neither his poetry nor his painting has survived in all its pristine freshness, nor does his lovely Kelmscott Press issue many books today. His famous decorative schemes, too, now begin to look strangely old-fashioned. But his lifelong protest against ugliness was not in vain, and the world owes its freedom from many abuses of the Victorian age to the tireless endeavors of William Morris.

Oddly enough, perhaps his most enduring service to humanity was his influence on the Labor movement. One of the things that has always most happily distinguished the English labor movement from that of the Continent has been its immunity from the doctrine of materialism. To a greater extent than any other similar organization, it has recognized the importance of cultural things. This salutary fact has been in large measure due to its early members, including among them such men as William Morris, who kept always before their eyes noble and exalted ideals.

All classes of the community will realize the value of Morris's work in thus preserving a powerful political movement from becoming bogged in a slough that has engulfed many similar organizations.

The Making of an Inventor

The Book of the Day

By Zoilus

WHEN Thomas Alva Edison was sent home from school because his teachers could not answer his questions, he became the pupil of his mother, who had the wisdom to encourage his natural bent. By the time he was nine they had read together Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," Hume's "History of England," Sears's "History of the World," and Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy." His early technical books were "The Penny Encyclopedia," Parker's "School Philosophy," and Fresenius's "Qualitative Analysis." So does Mary Childs Nerney in "Thomas A. Edison: A Modern Olympian" (New York: Smith & Haas. $3.50) emphasize the part his mother played in the career of the inventor of the electric light.

A "Cut-and-Try" Inventor

What is generally overlooked is that when Edison discovered the electric lamp he did not stop there. He devised an entire electrical system for the lamp. He worked out transmission lines, generators and all the other accouterments which go with merchandising electricity.

Edison was essentially a "cut-and-try" inventor. Once he got an idea he would pursue it relentlessly with no sense of cost. And it must not be thought that everything he touched was successful. Many of his inventions were money losers; many a trail he pursued, losing thousands, only to find that he had to start all over again.

Thus it was fortunate that at an early age he was able to get $40,000 for an invention, and thereafter money was generally available, although there were lean periods. Edison's inventive processes and methods cost money. Fortunately the money was forthcoming. It would be interesting to consider how much further invention might have advanced in the last fifty years if other inventors had had equal backing.

An Idea Man

Another interesting point brought out by Miss Nerney is the fact that although Edison could work fairly well with his hands, he was primarily a person of ideas who required others to work out the details—and fortunately had the necessary means. Thus his genius for pursuing an inventive idea was not vitiated by the patience required for puttering with mechanical details and routine research.

Edison's ideas on money and its place in the economic world show the influence of his friend, Mr. Henry Ford. It is surprising how much the spirit of some of Edison's ideas seem to be in keeping with the tempo of the New Deal.

Miss Nerney's book is readable and well-documented. To those who want to know the human side of Thomas Edison and the mental preparation which preceded his life of inventive contribution, it should be welcome.

Mrs. Prendy's Popcorn Party

ALOW, white winter moon lighted the snow-muted streets of Montvale. Cold seemed to have frozen everything into silence. The night's icy fingers snatched up the chimney smoke the instant it appeared, pinched the noses of any of the townspeople who had to be out, and dipped deep into Pallings Pond so that old Jeremy Coombes chuckled at the prospect of "cuttin' some two-foot ice in a day or two."

In the Bentons' yard, next door to the small cottage that housed Mrs. Prendy and her three children (*and* their cat), young Joel and Ralph Benton were hustling about like miniature steam engines. One of Jeremy Coombes's pungs stood in the yard, the two blanketed horses harnessed to its shafts waiting, with the peculiar patience of horses, for someone to give them the word to go. The young Bentons had the pung piled deep with hay and woolen blankets. The youthful citizens of Montvale were going for a sleigh ride! Joel shouted across to the Prendy house.

"Hi, Dick!"

In an instant, the Prendy back door flew open, and Richard Prendy, followed by two smaller Prendys swathed in woolen mufflers, bounded across the yard and into the open pung.

They were to stop first for Jeremy, who was to drive with Joel, then for the others who were to join the party. The horses' sharpened shoes dug into the icy surface, and the sleigh swung out into the street to the music of jingling sleigh bells, squeaking runners, and the laughter of the children who had been plunged into the hay when metal, fast frozen to the snow, jerked suddenly free.

* * *

Half an hour later the pung sped over the hard-packed surface of a road out in the open country. Snow flew from under the horses' iron-shod hoofs, and the animals' nostrils pulsed like small bellows. Gaunt black trees stood out against the white light of the moon, and at intervals the glow from window lights patterned yellow squares on the snow. The occupants of the pung, burrowed deep into the hay and woolens, tried to sing, but the cold caught up the notes and left each one, ludicrously detached from the others, hanging frozen in the air.

Back in the Prendy house, Mrs. Prendy and Mrs. Benton bustled about in the kitchen. They surveyed the table, on which were arrayed boxes of corn, a great chunk of butter ready for melting, salt, pots, bowls, corn poppers, and an enormous jar of molasses. A roaring wood fire blazed in the stove, much to the happy contentment of Mrs. Prendy's cat, Claribel, who sat in smug aloofness before it, her half-closed eyes belying her inner curiosity at this extraordinary activity.

Mrs. Prendy set the butter to melt on the stove. She glanced at the mantel clock.

"We'll hear them soon now, Martha." A wistful smile crept over her face. "Remember our sleigh parties, Martha? You were always so pretty in that red hood and coat. . . . I never could wear red."

Mrs. Benton glowed at the pleasant recollection. Her apron was of fine checked red gingham. Mrs. Prendy stepped to the window to listen. Claribel jumped up to the sill, and shivered involuntarily as her long fur brushed the frost-etched window. She sat peering out through the circle of glass cleared by the breath from her own nostrils. She caught the jingle of bells a moment before Mrs. Prendy heard it, and sensed the excitement in the air as her mistress cried, "Here they come!"

* * *

In a few minutes they had descended upon the Prendy kitchen. Claribel scuttled under the stove away from the cold they brought in. Coats, mufflers, woolen caps, sweaters, mittens, were flung in a gay pile on the sofa in the "front room," where a fire glowed through the mica-paned door of the parlor stove, then fourteen exuberantly happy, rosy-cheeked youngsters took command of the array on the kitchen table.

Claribel, from under the stove, watched a row of very active feet circle three sides of her hide-out. She crawled forth, warily, and found a better vantage point for watching the interesting goings-on.

The corn lay passive in the wire poppers at first; then suddenly a few kernels popped. Claribel merely swished her tail restlessly at first, but when the corn began to open faster in the intense heat, she laid back her ears and dashed for the hall in perfect streamline. Her antipathy toward popping corn dated back to her first Fourth of July, when she had investigated a string of small firecrackers a split second before they went off.

The popped corn looked like blown cotton. As soon as one popper was filled its white cargo was emptied into a bowl, then small hands added to its delectable flavor with hot melted butter and salt, or with golden molasses. When the feast was ready, it was carried into the parlor, along with a basket of apples.

* * *

Out in the kitchen, Mrs. Prendy and Martha Benton smiled at the wholesome laughter that rose above the radio program that had been tuned in. They sat down, each with a bowl of buttered corn. Claribel appeared cautiously in the doorway, and observing the popcorn in a much more desirable stage of its development, trotted in. Mrs. Prendy gave her an ample serving, and she squatted before it to lick off the warm butter. The fire roared through the chimney. On the windowpane, the small circle that Claribel's breath had cleared was frosted over again. Mrs. Prendy observed:

"Things aren't so bad, Martha. The world hasn't changed so much that our youngsters don't get the same joy that we did out of a pung ride and an old-fashioned popcorn party."

M. G. C.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

A Time for Thinking

SOME of the most critical times of the New Deal lie ahead. Thinking people must *think* their way out of the present disturbed situation, and a sober appraisement of what the President must do, and can do, is essential if we are to avoid a later catastrophe. . . .

Never forget, American business man, that the recovery program is a *temporary* instrument of the Federal Government designed to perform temporary and emergency relief for business. When that program shall have fulfilled its mission, the NRA, the AAA and the other score or more of companion agencies will cease to function. Then business shall carry on as business, and government fulfill the rôle of government.

Do not forget, either, that the hundreds of politicians at home and in Washington are working with might and main to make this participation in business a permanent program for the "uplift of the American people, for the creation of a new social order"—to be administered by politicians and their camp followers.

American business stands behind the Roosevelt program because every thoughtful person concedes that emergencies such as the country is passing through demand immediate and effective action. American business concedes that vast federal spending under such circumstances is essential and proper, but it can never concede that any emergency warrants the permanent interference of the Government in private business. . . .

The disbanding of the federal emergency corps must begin as rapidly as private industry is able to absorb them. Consequently, the length of time these government workers must be maintained by taxes depends largely upon industry itself. . . .

The greatest need is for faith, patience and courage. Tolerance is also requisite, for if it was a big task to build up the recovery program machine, it will be a much greater one to demobilize it. Therefore, it becomes the duty of every American business man to devote his full energy toward getting his own business to the point where he can absorb his fair quota of the millions of workers now drawing tax money from the federal pay roll. This great army of workers can be disbanded only if private business is ready and willing to take care of them.—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

Moral Disarmament in Practice

WHEN the countries of Europe agree to make the best of one another—especially of their neighbors—mutual helpfulness will follow and the prosperity of each will almost inevitably be increased; and the decision just taken by Poland and Germany to abstain from hostile propaganda against each other is an important move for the tranquillization of a hitherto disturbed region of the Continent. It has often and truly been said that moral disarmament must precede any drastic reduction of the weapons of war; and the agreement just concluded by the two neighbors, Germany and Poland, is probably the first ever made with this definite intention. The official declaration gives as its object to "awaken mutual understanding more and more and thereby assure a favorable atmosphere." Action is to be taken "in the spheres of the press, literature, the wireless, the screen, and the stage." . . .

Herr Hitler has done well in another direction now by insisting (however tardily) on the release of the acquitted Bulgarian prisoners. He and Marshal Pilsudski must share the congratulations due to pioneers who, realizing the potentialities of modern inventions, have renounced the misuse of one which contains infinite possibilities of usefulness and harm.—*The Times* (London).

As Men Think, So Is It

A STORY of a mythical island in the South Seas is being told in White House circles to illustrate certain phases of the gold problem. As the yarn goes, all the nations of the world agreed to pool their gold stocks and ship them to an uninhabited isle in the south Pacific, where the metal was stored in great vaults.

The gold was kept there for years without incident. A commission of foremost citizens of the several nations visited the island each year, inspected the gold stock and reported back that all was well with the world's gold.

Finally, one year, the commission sailed off for the south seas as usual, but when they arrived at the location of the gold island, there was nothing to be seen but the broad waters of the Pacific. The island and all the gold in the world had disappeared. The commission was in a panic.

If it reported the disappearance to the world, none could predict what might happen—war, revolution and disaster might follow. So the commission returned its accustomed report. The gold stocks were getting along nicely, members told their people at home. And the world, not knowing of its loss, went on as usual. The moral of the story, those who tell the yarn declare, is that it's not the gold that causes trouble, but the idea of the thing.—*Seattle Journal of Commerce.*

A Step Toward Peace

PASSAGE by the Senate of the bill which would give the President power to declare an embargo on the shipment of arms from the United States to warring nations leads one to wonder just what world history might have been like if such law had been in force back in 1914.

It goes without saying that the story of the World War would have been vastly different if no munitions of war had been shipped overseas by American manufacturers. One is justified in feeling that the United States even might have been able to keep out of the conflict altogether.

And that gives a notion of the potential value of this law. The way to stay out of a war, evidently, is to have nothing whatever to do with it. From being involved commercially to being involved with fleets and armies is not a very long step.

This embargo bill, if used wisely, ought to be a long step toward maintenance of peace.—*Taunton* (Mass.) *Daily Gazette.*

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

War Fallacy Must Be Overcome

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is with the keenest interest and satisfaction that I read Sir Norman Angell's article in the Monitor of January 19 entitled "Men's Nobility Called Root of Enduring War," in which he quotes the opinion of the English writer, Storm Jameson. I have long ago come to the same conclusion: paradoxical as it may appear, wars in our time are only possible because man is good and noble.

Wars were possible in the past, and are still possible because of the ignorance of the masses. It was owing to ignorance that women in olden days sacrificed their children to the god Moloch; it was through ignorance that Hindu women allowed themselves to be buried with their dead husbands; it was through ignorance that the Japanese General Nogi and his wife committed harakiri rather than survive their beloved Mikado, and it is through ignorance that war appeals to an ideal of patriotism.

Ignorance is not wickedness, and might be the highest sense of right.

Therefore, the current opinion that wars are caused because individuals and nations are wicked in nature is a huge misunderstanding. It is most important to reverse entirely the fallacy that wars are inevitable because man is wicked. As soon as this argument is discarded the remedy for war will be found. Whether the remedy will be of the nature proposed by Sir Norman Angell, which appeals to common sense, or whether it will be the revision of outgrown traditions in connection with territorial patriotism is a question which cannot be tackled in a letter. But it is only by recognizing the fact that wars are caused because man aspires to his ideals that the disarmament question can be solved.

Paris. MRS. E. DE SCHNEEUHR.

Living Up to Golden Rule

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial, "Economics of Jesus," is most timely and to the point.

In addressing service clubs about "the sufficiency of the democratic idea to solve political, social and economic problems," I have constantly stressed the fact that there is nothing wrong with that idea except the inadequate manner in which we have lived up to it.

Had we honored the precepts laid down by the Father of this Country in respect to the importance of "religious principle and morality" in the behavior and government of people as emphasized in his farewell address, we would have then practiced the Golden Rule in our dealings as between individuals and nations and thus avoided the pitfalls and complexities besetting us today and of which Washington in his wisdom warned us.

Above all, we would have demonstrated the effectiveness of Christian doctrine as enunciated by the Master to meet all human needs. Because of too much intellect, we fail to be intelligent. LOUIS W. SCHAAFF.

Larchmont, N. Y.